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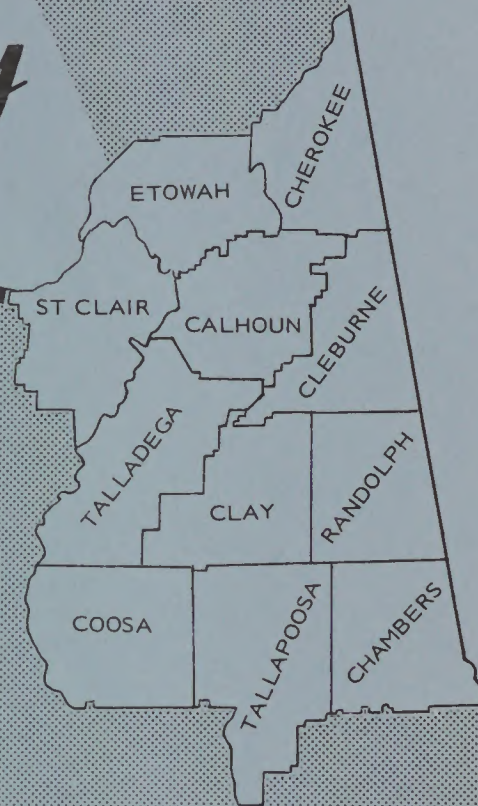
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Coosa Valley

ALABAMA

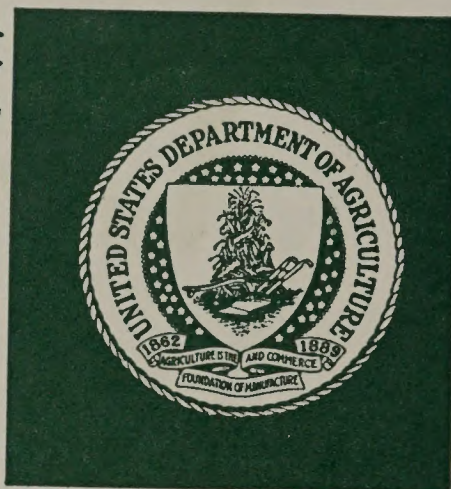


RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN

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COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT PLAN

Prepared by the Sponsors (Soil and Water Conservation Districts and County Commissions of Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, St. Clair, Talladega, and Tallapoosa Counties), with assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other cooperating agencies.

Prepared under the authority of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-703).

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
Auburn, Alabama

FOREWORD

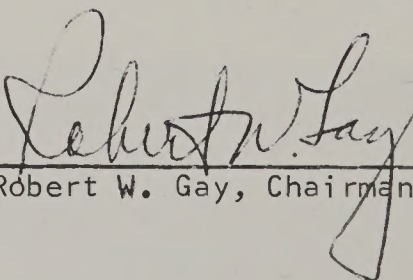
Interest and participation in resource conservation and development have increased steadily since the Coosa Valley RC&D Project was approved for operation. We appreciate the opportunity to add Coosa and Tallapoosa Counties to the project area. The revised plan covers these counties and includes an updated program for the original project area--Calhoun, Cherokee, Chambers, Clay, Cleburne, Randolph, Talladega, Etowah, and St. Clair Counties.

We are encouraged by leadership at the community level, units of local government, and agencies in planning and implementing action programs to solve area problems and to conserve and develop resources. We expect this leadership to continue and, in fact, to broaden as the people become more aware of opportunities afforded by the RC&D Project.

The Council used eight resource committees in revising the project plan. These eight area-wide resource committees and local county RC&D Committees made an extensive study of the project area. They reviewed project proposals, both old and new. This plan contains a listing of the most feasible measures.

The primary aim of this project is to develop and utilize both human and natural resources of the area. We believe this will benefit local people by improving their social and economic environments. The conservation and development of natural resources will help attract new business and industry. This will tend to reverse the out-migration of people from the project area which is one of the major goals of the Council.

This revised RC&D Project Plan has provisions for completing proposed project measures. It is a dynamic plan to which new project measures may from time to time be added. Local, state, and federal agencies will provide both technical and financial help in implementing this plan.



Robert W. Gay, Chairman

ALABAMA STATE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

ROOM 203 RICHARD BEARD BUILDING
1445 FEDERAL DRIVE
P. O. BOX 3336
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36109

November 18, 1974

WILBUR B. NOLEN, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

A. D. HOLMES, JR.
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

JOE HAMILTON
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

JOE TRAYLOR
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

E. P. GRANT, JR.
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

LEWEL SELLERS
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

RAY VANDIVER
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

HOWARD W. GREEN
STATE SUPERVISOR
VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

DR. R. DENNIS ROUSE
DEAN OF AGRICULTURE

RALPH R. JONES
DIRECTOR
EXTENSION SERVICE

Honorable Robert W. Gay, Chairman
Coosa Valley RC&D Council
P. O. Box 1136
Anniston, Alabama 36201

Dear Mr. Gay:

The Alabama State Soil and Water Conservation Committee has reviewed and approved the revised Coosa Valley RC&D work plan on behalf of the Honorable George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama. This Committee has been designated as the Governor's representative to review such plans and we are most pleased with the proposals and measures that are contemplated for the Coosa Valley Area Project. We also recognize the fact that this important proposal represents a joint and cooperative effort on the part of many people in various local, state and federal agencies. All of them are to be commended for their foresight and planning with respect to this urgently needed project.

If the State Committee may be of any further assistance in this regard, it will be a pleasure to serve you.

Very truly yours,

Wilbur B. Nolen, Jr.
WILBUR B. NOLEN, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WBN:msh

cc: Each County Commission Chairman and Chairmen of the Soil and Water Conservation Districts in Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, St. Clair, Talladega and Tallapoosa Counties
W. B. Lingle, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service
Joe Cleland, Area II Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service
Clifton Hallmark, Area IV Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service
Honorable Melba P. Barnes, Probate Judge, Tallapoosa County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Revision of the Coosa Valley RC&D Project plan is the result of participation by many individuals, agencies, and organizations. The sponsors extend their appreciation and gratitude to all who contributed to this revision.

Special thanks are extended to members of the eight resource committees, to county Rural Development Committees, and to the technical advisors who assisted them in carrying out their assignments.. This plan could not have been formulated without their interest and enthusiasm.

We appreciate the material, information, suggestions, and support received from the following agencies and organizations:

- East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
- Birmingham Regional Planning and Development Commission
- State of Alabama

- Department of Public Health

- Geological Survey

- Water Improvement Commission

- Forestry Commission

- Development Office

- Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

- Manpower Planning

- Department of Industrial Relations

- Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee

- U.S. Corp of Engineers

- United States Department of Interior

- Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

- Geological Survey

- Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

- Department of Housing and Urban Development

- U.S. Department of Agriculture

- Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

- Forest Service

- Cooperative Extension Service

- Farmers Home Administration

- Soil Conservation Service

- United States Department of Commerce

- National Weather Service

- Bureau of the Census

- Economic Development Administration

SPONSORSHIP

As sponsors of the Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project,
We hereby approve this plan.

Calhoun County Commission

By: Roscoe Simmons
Chairman, County Commission

November 14, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the Board of County Com-
mission on November 14, 1974

Attest: Kenneth A. Jones
County Clerk

Chambers County Commission

By: David D. Leah
Chairman, County Commission

November 18, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the Board of County Com-
mission on November 18, 1974

Attest: Verethy J. Powers
County Clerk

Cherokee County Commission

By: Dolph Meade
Chairman, County Commission

November 11, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the Board of County Com-
mission on November 11, 1974

Attest: Arice Sextell
County Clerk

Clay County Commission

By: J. B. Toland
Chairman, County Commission

November 11, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the Board of County Com-
mission on November 11, 1974

Attest: Blanche Alexander
County Clerk

Cleburne County Commission

By: William H. Gentry
Chairman, County Commission

November 11, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the Board of County Com-
mission on November 11, 1974

Attest: Laura Baker
County Clerk

Coosa County Commission

By: Mac I. Thomas
Chairman, County Commission

November 11, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the Board of County Com-
mission on November 11, 1974

Attest: Verethy J. Crews
County Clerk

Etowah County Commission

By: [Signature]
Chairman, County Commission

November 19, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official meeting of the Board of County Commission on November 19, 1974
Attest: [Signature]
County Clerk

Randolph County Commission

By: [Signature]
Chairman, County Commission

November 11, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official meeting of the Board of County Commission on November 11, 1974
Attest: [Signature]
County Clerk

St. Clair County Commission

By: [Signature]
Chairman, County Commission

November 26, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official meeting of the Board of County Commission on November 26, 1974
Attest: [Signature]
County Clerk

Talladega County Commission

By: [Signature]
Chairman, County Commission

November 11, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official meeting of the Board of County Commission on November 11, 1974
Attest: [Signature]
County Clerk

Tallapoosa County Commission

By: [Signature]
Chairman, County Commission

November 11, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official meeting of the Board of County Commission on November 11, 1974
Attest: [Signature]
County Clerk

Calhoun County Soil and Water Conservation District

By: [Signature]
Chairman

November 14, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official meeting of the District Supervisors on November 14, 1974
Attest: [Signature]
Secretary

Chambers County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: Dawson Day
Chairman

November 22, 1974
Date

Cherokee County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: Walter R. Rains
Chairman

November 25, 1974
Date

Clay County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: Emel Sellers
Chairman

November 27, 1974
Date

Cleburne County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: Percy L. Owen
Chairman

November 12, 1974
Date

Coosa County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: J. D. Bannister
Chairman

November 6, 1974
Date

Etowah County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: Sam C. Burnett
Chairman

November 20, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 22, 1974
Attest: Robert W. Day
Secretary

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 25, 1974
Attest: Woodrow Rains
Secretary

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 27, 1974
Attest: G. W. Burns
Secretary

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 12, 1974
Attest: Mrs. C. L. Harrison
Secretary

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 6, 1974
Attest: J. D. Bannister
Secretary

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 20, 1974
Attest: Core T. Brothers
Secretary

Randolph County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: Leon Foster
Chairman

November 12, 1974
Date

St. Clair County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: Budney Watson
Chairman

November 20, 1974
Date

Talladega County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: Morris Hipsher
Chairman

November 11, 1974
Date

Tallapoosa County Soil and Water
Conservation District

By: W. A. Black
Chairman

November 21, 1974
Date

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 12, 1974
Attest: Frank Phillips
Secretary

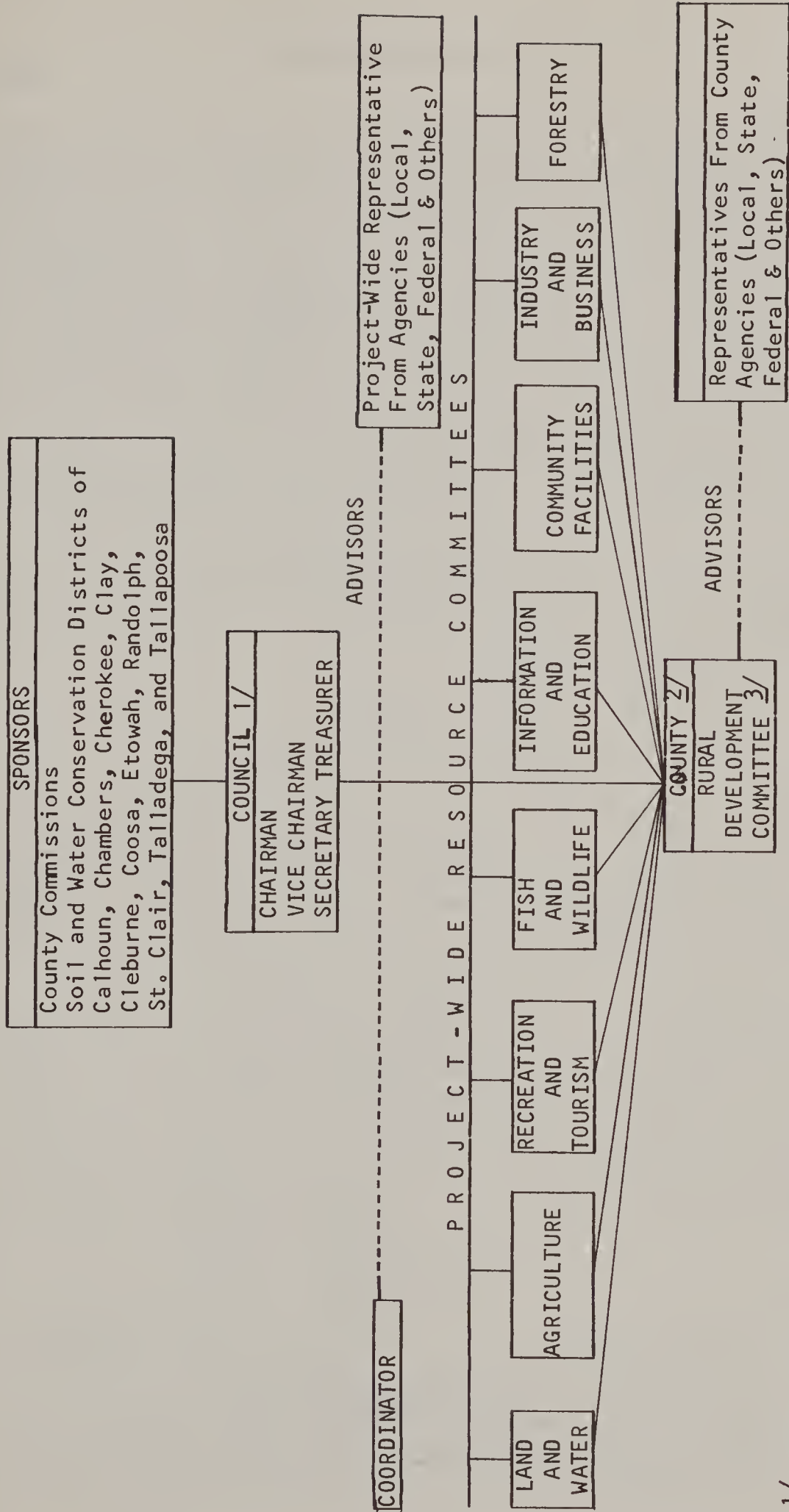
This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 20, 1974
Attest: [Signature]
Secretary

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 11, 1974
Attest: James H. White
Secretary

This action authorized at an official
meeting of the District Supervisors
on November 21, 1974
Attest: James R. Dillard
Secretary

"The program conducted will be in compliance with all requirements respecting nondiscrimination and contained in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 C.F.R. Sec. 15.1-15.13), which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(RC&D)



- 1/ RC&D Council composed of two representatives from each County, one being County Commissioner and the other Soil & Water Conservation District Supervisors.
- 2/ Rural Development Committees or RC&D Committees made up of local citizens.
- 3/ Each project measure proposal should have sponsorship or co-sponsorship of Soil and Water Conservation District Board. Other sponsors such as County Commissions, Cities, Etc. should sponsor or co-sponsor measures as appropriate.

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SUMMARY

The Coosa Valley RC&D Project is composed of eleven counties in east central Alabama. These counties are Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, St. Clair, Talladega, and Tallapoosa. The project area encompasses 4,326,980 acres.

Organization: The project is sponsored by the county commissions and the soil and water conservation districts in each of the eleven counties. Each sponsor has one representative on the RC&D Council who is responsible for the development and implementation of this plan. Each county has a local RC&D Committee which is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations on project proposals at that level. The Council has eight committees that cover the major resources within the project area.

Local Involvement: The RC&D Council has developed this project plan with the assistance of local people and the cooperative assistance of local, state, and federal agencies. The project objectives, problems, needs, and planned project measures reflect the thinking and expression of hundreds of community and county leaders. The Council will encourage and consider additional project measures and adjustments of planned actions to meet the changing needs and conditions of the area.

Land and Water: The project area encompasses 4,326,980 acres of land. Major problems affecting land and water are stream pollution, flooding of residential and agricultural lands, lack of municipal and rural water storage, and lack of water-based recreation facilities on existing bodies of water.

Forestry: Forest land makes up 74.5 percent of the project area. Approximately two-thirds of this land is controlled by private landowners. The remaining one-third is corporate owned. The soils and topography of the area are well suited to forest productions; however, only one-third of the forest land is producing at a desirable level. The remaining two-thirds needs better management and/or additional stocking. Maximum production from all woodlands would provide jobs, increase recreational opportunities, and improve the quality of human environment.

Agriculture: Cropland and grassland represent 18.1 percent of the land area. More than three-fourths of the cropland in tillage rotation needs one or more additional conservation practices to protect the soil and maintain or increase its production. Approximately one-fourth of the land now used for pasture should be reestablished to provide sufficient protection. Overgrazing and inadequate fertilization are the two major problems in pasture management within this area. There are approximately 8,200 farmers in the area with farm size averaging 170 acres. Sixty-four percent of these farmers have gross sales of less than \$2,500. Major sources of farm income include livestock, corn, cotton, and soybeans.

Soils, climate, and the availability of adapted forage plants make the area ideal for cattle and swine production. Poultry production is also carried out on large scales in several counties within the project.

The major problems in livestock production include unstable markets, inadequate winter and summer forage programs, and low quality animals.

Recreation and Tourism: Recreation and tourism have great potential within the project area. Lake Martin, Weiss, Mitchell, Logan Martin, Lay, Jordan, Yates, Thurlow, and Neely Henry provide some 128,757 acres for water-based recreation. There are approximately 2,345 miles of shoreline provided by these impoundments. Two new impoundments--the Crooked Creek Reservoir in Clay and Randolph Counties, and the West Point Reservoir in Chambers and Randolph-- will add to the available water-based recreational area when completed.

Major emphasis will be given to developing adequate day-use and overnight facilities on the existing reservoirs.

Other attractions include the Talladega National Forest, Noccalula Falls, Canyon Land Park, Wind Creek Park, and various county and city parks.

Recreational complexes to meet present and projected demands are definitely needed. Indoor community recreational facilities are needed for rural and urban people.

Recreational developments needed to meet present and future (1980) demands can be summarized as follows: 387 campsites; 1,162 picnic tables; 34,882 sq. ft. of swimming pool area; 182 miles of trails; 48 nine-hole golf courses; 687 acres of play areas; 200 miles of bicycle trails; and 41 miles of horseback trails.

Fish and Wildlife: Major fishing waters include four impoundments on the Coosa River, two impoundments on the Tallapoosa River, one impoundment on the Chattahoochee River, three major rivers, three state lakes, 1,795 privately-owned ponds, and approximately 2,059 miles of small streams. These available water areas provide excellent fishing opportunities within the area. The problems which restrict fish habitat and utilization of fishery resources are water pollution, lack of spawning areas due to sedimentation, fluctuating water flow in streams, and lack of management of both public and private waters. Several commercial type catfish ponds exist in the project area; these are operated mostly as a sideline enterprise on a fish-out basis. There is a need for better management and improved methods of growing, harvesting, processing, and marketing fish. The area contains an abundance of excellent habitat for deer, turkey, squirrel, game birds, and many other wildlife species. Increased hunting pressures on these species make it imperative that action be taken to preserve, develop, and protect these resources if they are to provide for present and future needs.

Community Facilities and Services: Many basic community facilities and services are not available to the area's 428,800 residents. Water and sewage systems, health care facilities, housing, garbage collection and disposal, recreational facilities, and transportation systems are either inadequate or non-existent. The lack of these services and facilities has helped perpetuate the underdevelopment of the area and has caused an out-migration over a period of years. Extensive financial and technical

assistance will help improve the quality of life in this area and to curb the decline in population. Loans and grants are available through agencies such as Farmers Home Administration, Appalachian Regional Commission, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and other private organizations. However, many communities and rural areas are not financially able to afford the amount of funds needed to match the loans.

Industry and Business: According to the 1963 and 1967 Census of Manufacturers, the total number of establishments in the Coosa Valley Region increased from 581 in 1963 to 655 in 1967 or an increase of 12.7%. On a statewide basis, manufacturing establishments increased by 872 or 21.4% over the same period. Most of the counties in the project area are rural in nature, however, and depend on a very few manufacturing establishments. Any reductions could result in layoffs, partial shut-downs, and loss of jobs. Agricultural employment is declining and additional employment opportunities are needed. Family incomes are low with sixteen percent below the poverty level.

Manufacturers are the largest group of employers within the area. These are mainly factories related to wood, textile, metal, printing, and food products.

The area has a high potential for industrial expansion due to available labor, raw materials, and transportation

Project Objectives -- 1) Develop water resources of the area for transportation, municipal, industrial, and recreational purposes. 2) Develop the agricultural resources of the area, including woodland, cropland, grassland, and wildlife land. 3) Develop the vast recreation and tourism potential of the area. 4) Expand industry and commerce to improve job opportunities and family income. 5) Develop adequate sewage systems for towns and communities and establish rural garbage collection and sanitary disposal systems. 6) Accelerate work on the watershed treatment programs and extend the program to cover all feasible watershed developments in the area. 7) Improve and secure adequate community facilities for health, education, and recreation. 8) Expand vocational training facilities to train and retrain manpower. 9) Accelerate soil surveys in areas of potential rapid development. 10) Beautify and improve the general appearance of the area. 11) Develop access roads needed to scenic and recreational areas. 12) Encourage use of credit and technical assistance to improve land use, conservation land treatment, and housing, and to increase size of farms and farm income. 13) Treat roadbank and other critical areas to control erosion and sedimentation and to enhance natural beauty. 14) Secure necessary legislation to deal with problems of water management, pollution, rural zoning, and taxation.

Benefits Expected -- The project measures identified in this program of action include environmental quality, pollution control, improved water quality, and improved fish and wildlife resources. Expected, also, are increased family income, new job opportunities; decreased rate of out-migration; adequate housing, health training facilities, and other community facilities; improved water systems; sewage and solid waste disposal facilities; and additional public and private recreation and tourist facilities.

INTRODUCTION

The Coosa Valley RC&D Project was authorized for operation in 1965 and included Clay, St. Clair, Calhoun, and Talladega Counties. The original project area covered 1,676,500 acres. Since this original authorization, 7 additional counties have been added. These include Etowah, Cherokee, and Cleburne in 1966; Randolph and Chambers in 1971; and Coosa and Tallapoosa in 1973. There are now 11 counties covering 4,326,980 acres served by the project. Since the addition of Coosa and Tallapoosa Counties in December 1973, revision of the project plan has been underway.

Area Resource Committees were set up to cover the eight major resource categories. These include Land and Water, Forestry, Agriculture, Recreation and Tourism, Fish and Wildlife, Community Facilities and Services, Industry and Business, and Information and Education. Council members were appointed as chairmen of each of these resource committees, and technical advisors were assigned to assist them.

The RC&D Council requested that the county Rural Development Committee in each county serve as the county RC&D Committee and assist in revision of the project plan. The revised project plan is a result of inputs by area and county committees. It contains data pertinent to the current situation, identifies problems and needs, and outlines the potential which applies in the form of opportunities or programs for implementation. This revised project plan will be the guide for carrying out plans of the RC&D Sponsors.

Provisions have been made to make additional revisions in the plan as conditions change.

Description of Project Area



Photo courtesy of: Geological Survey of Alabama and Earth
Resources Observation Systems

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

Location and Setting

The Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project includes eleven counties in east central Alabama. They are Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, St. Clair, Talladega, and Tallapoosa. Four of the counties border Georgia. The project area contains 4,326,980 acres or 6868 square miles. ^{1/} (See Figure 1).

Forestry is the major land use within the project. Forest land consists of 3,218,166 acres, or 74.5 percent of the area. The remaining 1,108,814 acres are grassland, 325,560 acres (7.4%); cropland, 462,568 acres (10.7%); and other uses, 320,686 (7.4%).

The Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Chattahoochee Rivers and their tributaries flow through the project area. About 57 percent of the area drains into the Coosa, 35 percent into the Tallapoosa, and 5 percent into the Chattahoochee River. The remaining 3 percent drains into the Tennessee, Black Warrior, and Cahaba Rivers. ^{2/} The project area contains no navigable waterways.

All eleven counties are within state planning and development districts. St. Clair County is in the Birmingham Regional Planning and Development Commission; the others are in the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission.

^{1/} All statistics are from files and records of the Soil Conservation Service unless otherwise noted.

^{2/} Conservation Needs Inventory, Alabama, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Auburn, Alabama, June, 1970.

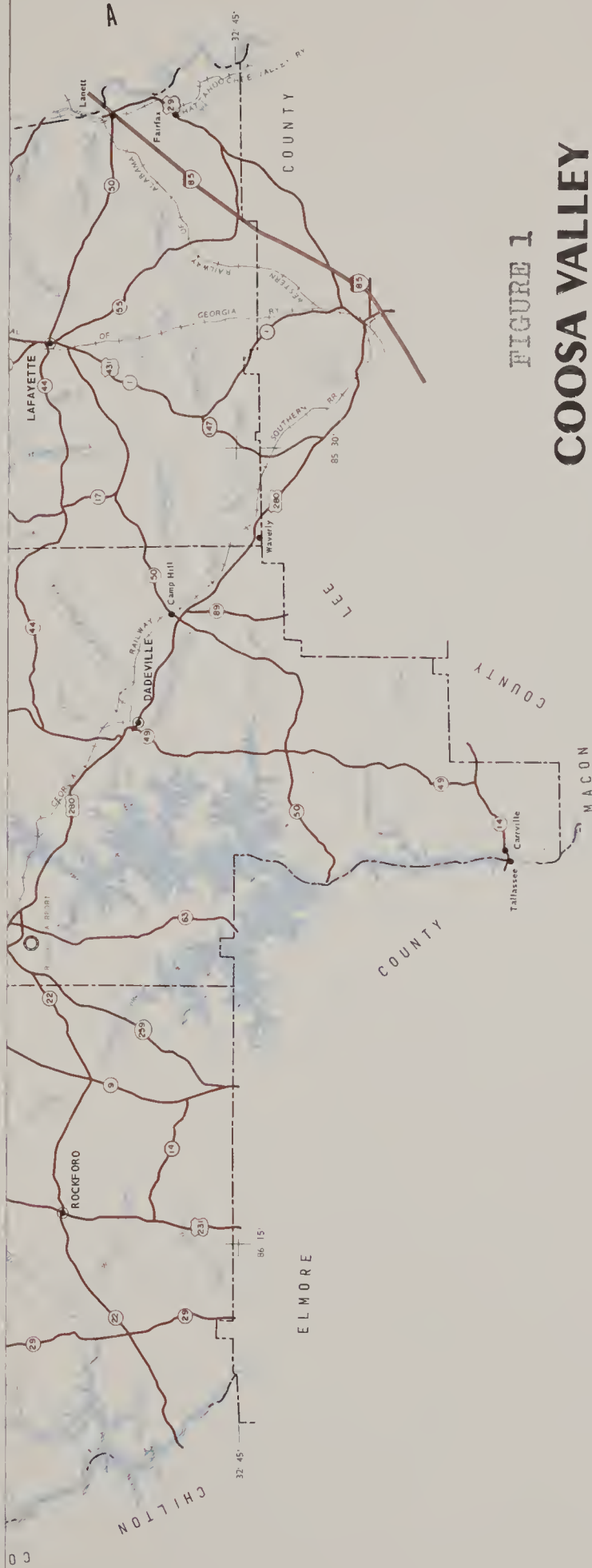


FIGURE 1

COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN ALABAMA



Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, compiled at 1:50,000 (1 inch equals 4 miles) and reproduced at 1:250,000 (1 inch equals 20 miles).

Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision and General Highway Map, 1974 Revision



FIGURE 1

COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN ALABAMA

COOSA VALLEY PROJECT AREA

Approximate Scale - Miles

Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision
and General Highway Map, 1974 Revision

Local Governments

Counties -- The counties in the project area are governed by commissions. In Cleburne, Clay, Talladega, Randolph, Tallapoosa, and Coosa Counties the commissions are comprised of four commissioners with the probate judge serving as chairman. In Etowah, St. Clair, Cherokee, Chambers, and Calhoun Counties the commissions are made up of four commissioners and a chairman. The commissioners vote annually to determine who will serve as chairman for the coming year.

Towns -- The project area contains 67 incorporated municipalities. Gadsden and Anniston are the largest cities in the project area. Gadsden is governed by a mayor and two commissioners elected by the people. Anniston is governed by a mayor and three council members elected by the people. Both Anniston and Gadsden have city managers who assist the mayors and councils in city affairs. The remaining 65 incorporated cities are governed by a mayor-council system with the number of councilmen ranging from three to five. All are elected by the people. Table 1 shows the municipalities, their populations, and counties in which they are located.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts -- Each county has an organized Soil and Water Conservation District which is governed by a chairman and four other board members. These members are appointed by the State Soil Conservation Committee, a State agency. Some districts have advisors also.

TABLE 1 POPULATION CHANGE OF INCORPORATED TOWNS AND CITIES BY COUNTY
 IN THE COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT AREA, 1960-1970

| County | Town or City | Population 1970 | Population 1960 | Percent Change |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Calhoun | | 103,092 | 95,878 | 7.5 |
| | Anniston | 31,533 | 33,657 | -6.3 |
| | Jacksonville | 7,715 | 5,678 | 35.9 |
| | Ohatchee | 445 | 437 | 1.8 |
| | Hobson City | 1,124 | 770 | 46.0 |
| | Oxford | 4,361 | 3,603 | 21.0 |
| | Piedmont | 5,063 | 4,794 | 5.6 |
| | Blue Mountain | 446 | 446 | - |
| | Weaver | 2,091 | 1,401 | 49.3 |
| Chambers | | 36,356 | 37,828 | -3.9 |
| | Five Points | 247 | 285 | -13.3 |
| | LaFayette | 3,530 | 2,605 | 35.5 |
| | Lanett | 6,908 | 7,674 | -10.0 |
| | Waverly ^{1/} | 197 | 177 | 11.3 |

^{1/} Only part of Waverly in the project area.

Source: Census of Population, 1970

TABLE 1 (contd.) POPULATION CHANGE OF INCORPORATED TOWNS AND CITIES
BY COUNTY IN THE COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT AREA, 1960-1970

| County | Town or City | Population 1970 | Population 1960 | Percent Change |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Cherokee | | 15,600 | 16,303 | -4.3 |
| | Cedar Bluff | 956 | 687 | 39.2 |
| | Gaylesville | 161 | 144 | 11.8 |
| | Centre | 2,418 | 2,392 | 1.1 |
| | Leesburg | 98 | - | - |
| Clay | | 12,636 | 12,400 | 1.9 |
| | Ashland | 1,921 | 1,610 | 19.3 |
| | Lineville | 1,984 | 1,612 | 23.1 |
| Cleburne | | 10,996 | 10,911 | 0.8 |
| | Fruithurst | 229 | 255 | -10.2 |
| | Edwardsville | 146 | 168 | -13.1 |
| | Heflin | 2,872 | 2,400 | 19.7 |
| | Ranburne | 371 | 317 | 17.0 |
| Coosa | | 10,662 | 10,726 | -0.6 |
| | Goodwater | 2,172 | 2,023 | 7.4 |
| | Rockford | 603 | 328 | 83.8 |
| Etowah | | 94,144 | 96,980 | -2.9 |
| | Altoona | 781 | 744 | 5.0 |
| | Walnut Grove | 224 | 237 | -5.5 |
| | Attalla | 7,510 | 8,257 | -9.0 |
| | Gadsden | 53,928 | 58,088 | -7.2 |
| | Glencoe | 2,901 | 2,592 | 11.9 |
| | Southside | 983 | 436 | 125.5 |
| | Hokes Bluff | 2,133 | 1,619 | 31.7 |
| | Mountainboro | 311 | - | - |
| | Sardis ^{1/} | 368 | - | - |
| | Rainbow City | 3,099 | 1,625 | 90.7 |
| Randolph | | 18,331 | 19,477 | -5.9 |
| | Roanoke | 5,251 | 5,288 | -0.7 |
| | Wadley | 626 | 605 | 3.5 |
| | Wedowee | 842 | 917 | -8.2 |
| | Woodland | 177 | - | - |

^{1/} Only part of Sardis is in the project area.

TABLE 1 (contd.) POPULATION CHANGE OF INCORPORATED TOWNS AND CITIES
BY COUNTY IN THE COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT AREA, 1960-1970

| County | Town or City | Population 1970 | Population 1960 | Percent Change |
|------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| St. Clair | | 27,956 | 25,388 | 10.1 |
| | Ashville | 986 | 973 | 1.3 |
| | Steele | 798 | 625 | 27.7 |
| | Leeds ^{1/} | 257 | 321 | -19.9 |
| | Moody | 504 | - | - |
| | Whites Chapel | 334 | - | - |
| | Pell City | 5,381 | 4,165 | 29.2 |
| | Riverside | 351 | 159 | 120.8 |
| | Ragland | 1,239 | 1,166 | 6.3 |
| | Branchville | 225 | - | - |
| | Margaret | 685 | 715 | -4.2 |
| | Odenville | 533 | 300 | 77.1 |
| | Springville | 1,153 | 822 | 40.3 |
| Talladega | | 65,280 | 65,495 | -0.3 |
| | Bon Air | 214 | 297 | -27.9 |
| | Childersburg | 4,831 | 4,884 | -1.1 |
| | Oak Grove | 482 | - | - |
| | Talladega Springs | 143 | 177 | -19.2 |
| | Lincoln | 1,127 | 627 | 79.2 |
| | Sylacauga | 12,255 | 12,857 | -4.7 |
| | Talladega | 17,662 | 17,742 | -0.5 |
| Tallapoosa | | 33,840 | 35,007 | -3.3 |
| | Alexander City | 12,358 | 13,140 | -6.0 |
| | Camp Hill | 1,554 | 1,270 | 22.4 |
| | Dadeville | 2,847 | 2,940 | -3.2 |
| | Newsite | 378 | - | - |

^{1/} Only part of Leeds area is in project area.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

RESOURCES

PEOPLE

Growth Trend -- The population of the project area increased from 381,923 in 1940 to 426,331 in 1970 or a 11.6 percent increase. The State's population increased by 21.5 percent during the same period. Figure 2 compares the population growth of the United States, Alabama, and the project area from 1900 to 1970.

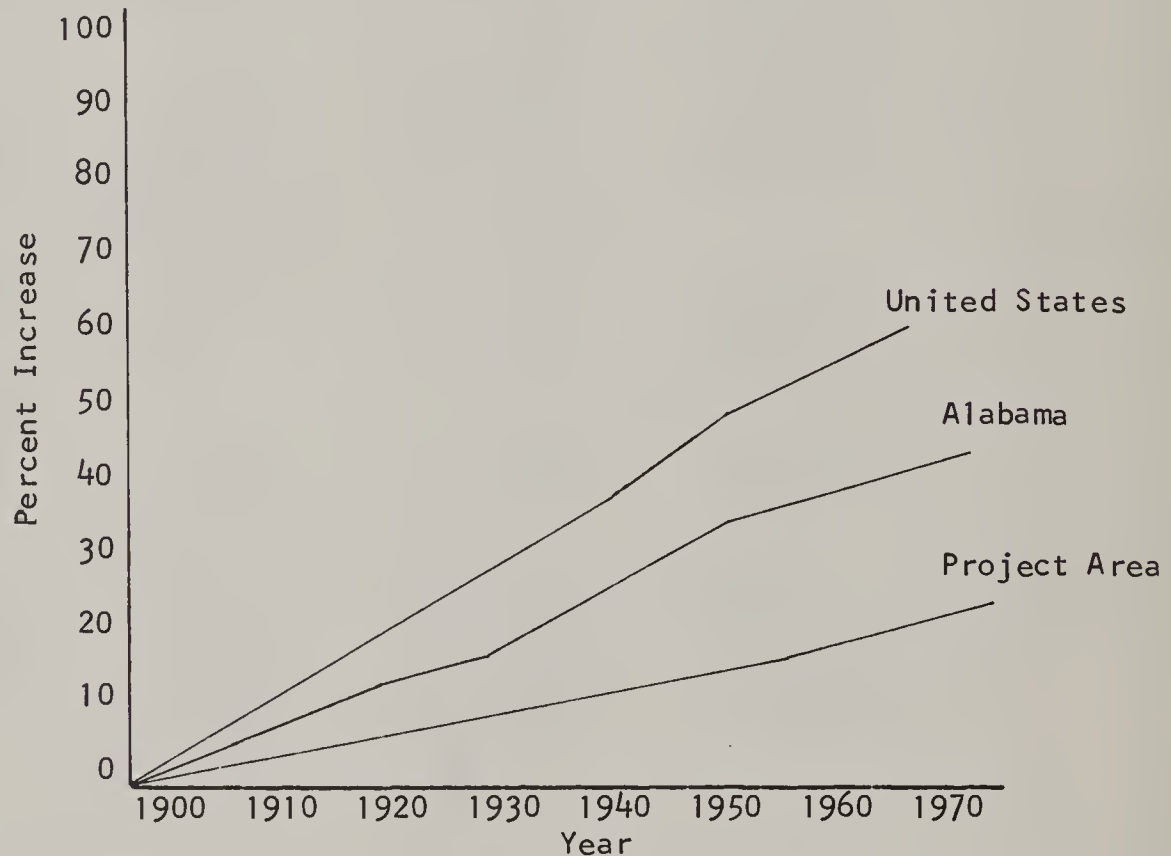


Figure 2. Growth patterns for the Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project Area, Alabama, and the United States, 1900-1970.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1970 and Current Population Reports.

Population Characteristics -- The population of the project area is 79.3 percent white and 20.7 percent nonwhite. Blacks make up 99.9 percent of the nonwhites. The State is 75 percent white and 25 percent nonwhite. Table 2 portrays the racial population of the various counties, the project area, and the state.

TABLE 2

RACIAL COMPARISON OF THE
COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA
AND THE STATE OF ALABAMA, 1970

| State and Area | Total Population | Racial Distribution | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | | White | Nonwhite |
| | Number | Percent | Percent |
| Alabama | 3,444,165 | 73.6 | 26.4 |
| Project Area | 428,899 | 79.3 | 20.7 |
| | | | |
| Counties | | | |
| Calhoun | 103,092 | 83.1 | 16.9 |
| Chambers | 36,356 | 65.4 | 34.9 |
| Cherokee | 15,606 | 90.6 | 9.4 |
| Clay | 12,636 | 82.8 | 17.2 |
| Cleburne | 10,996 | 94.1 | 5.9 |
| Coosa | 10,662 | 65.1 | 34.9 |
| Etowah | 94,144 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| Randolph | 18,331 | 77.4 | 22.6 |
| St. Clair | 27,956 | 86.0 | 14.0 |
| Talladega | 65,280 | 69.3 | 30.7 |
| Tallapoosa | 33,840 | 72.1 | 27.9 |

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

The under-5 age group constituted the greatest number and greatest percent decrease of any age group in the project area. This decrease is attributed to the decrease in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups. Lower birth rates during the 1960's also contributed to the decrease in the under-5 age group.

While the project area had an overall increase in population from 1960 to 1970, decreases in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups indicated that some are finding superior economic opportunities in other areas. The increase in the 17 to 24 age group can be attributed to increased enrollment in the five college-level schools in the area. The increases in the 55 to 64 and 65-and-over age groups were due to longer life spans and to the decreased mobility of these groups. Table 3 shows the percentage of population by age group for 1960 and 1970.

TABLE 3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS
COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT AREA, 1960-1970

| Age Groups | 1960 | 1970 |
|-------------|---------|------|
| Years | Percent | |
| Under 5 | 13.1 | 8.7 |
| 5-14 | 21.6 | 19.9 |
| 15-24 | 15.0 | 17.6 |
| 25-34 | 12.1 | 11.3 |
| 35-44 | 12.7 | 11.0 |
| 45-54 | 11.5 | 11.3 |
| 55-64 | 7.0 | 10.4 |
| 65 and Over | 7.0 | 9.8 |

Source: Census of Population, 1970, and East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission.

Sixteen percent of the families living in the project area had incomes of less than \$3,000, the poverty level in 1969. Clay, Randolph, and Coosa Counties have the highest portion of poverty families with 28.8%, 27.4% and 23.6% respectively. Calhoun, Chambers, Etowah, and Tallapoosa are the only counties in the project area which have a lower percentage of poverty families than the State. Table 4 shows the number of families in the United States, in Alabama, in the project area, and in the counties of the project area. Median family incomes are shown also.

TABLE 4
NUMBER OF FAMILIES, 1970
AND
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN THE COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT COUNTIES, ALABAMA, AND
THE UNITED STATES

| Area | Number of Families, 1970 | Median Family Income (in dollars) | | Percent With Income of | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---|-------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | | 1959 | 1969 | Less Than Poverty Level | \$15,000 and Over |
| United States | 51,237,000 | 5,660 | 9,433 | 10.5 | 19.2 |
| Alabama | 874,659 | 3,937 | 7,266 | 20.7 | 11.2 |
| Project Area | 111,998 | 4,181 | 6,933 | 26.1 | 7.8 |
| | | | | | |
| Counties | | | | | |
| Calhoun | 26,151 | 4,413 | 7,401 | 16.1 | 8.8 |
| Chambers | 9,471 | 4,033 | 7,106 | 19.9 | 6.7 |
| Cherokee | 4,285 | 3,062 | 6,137 | 21.1 | 4.1 |
| Clay | 3,347 | 2,776 | 5,756 | 28.8 | 3.7 |
| Cleburne | 2,916 | 2,856 | 6,448 | 22.3 | 4.5 |
| Coosa | 2,767 | 2,923 | 6,238 | 23.6 | 6.5 |
| Etowah | 25,698 | 4,387 | 7,645 | 17.4 | 10.0 |
| St. Clair | 7,331 | 3,496 | 6,461 | 21.8 | 6.3 |
| Randolph | 5,039 | 2,819 | 5,800 | 27.4 | 4.9 |
| Talladega | 16,010 | 3,832 | 7,071 | 20.8 | 8.3 |
| Tallapoosa | 8,983 | 3,747 | 6,591 | 20.3 | 6.1 |

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

Education levels are low even though one university, one four-year college, and three junior colleges are located in the project area. Only Calhoun County has a higher median educational level than the State, all others have a lower level. Cleburne County has the lowest educational level in the project area. Figure 3 shows the median number of school years completed by people age 25 and over for each county in the project area and compares them with the project area, State, and the United States.

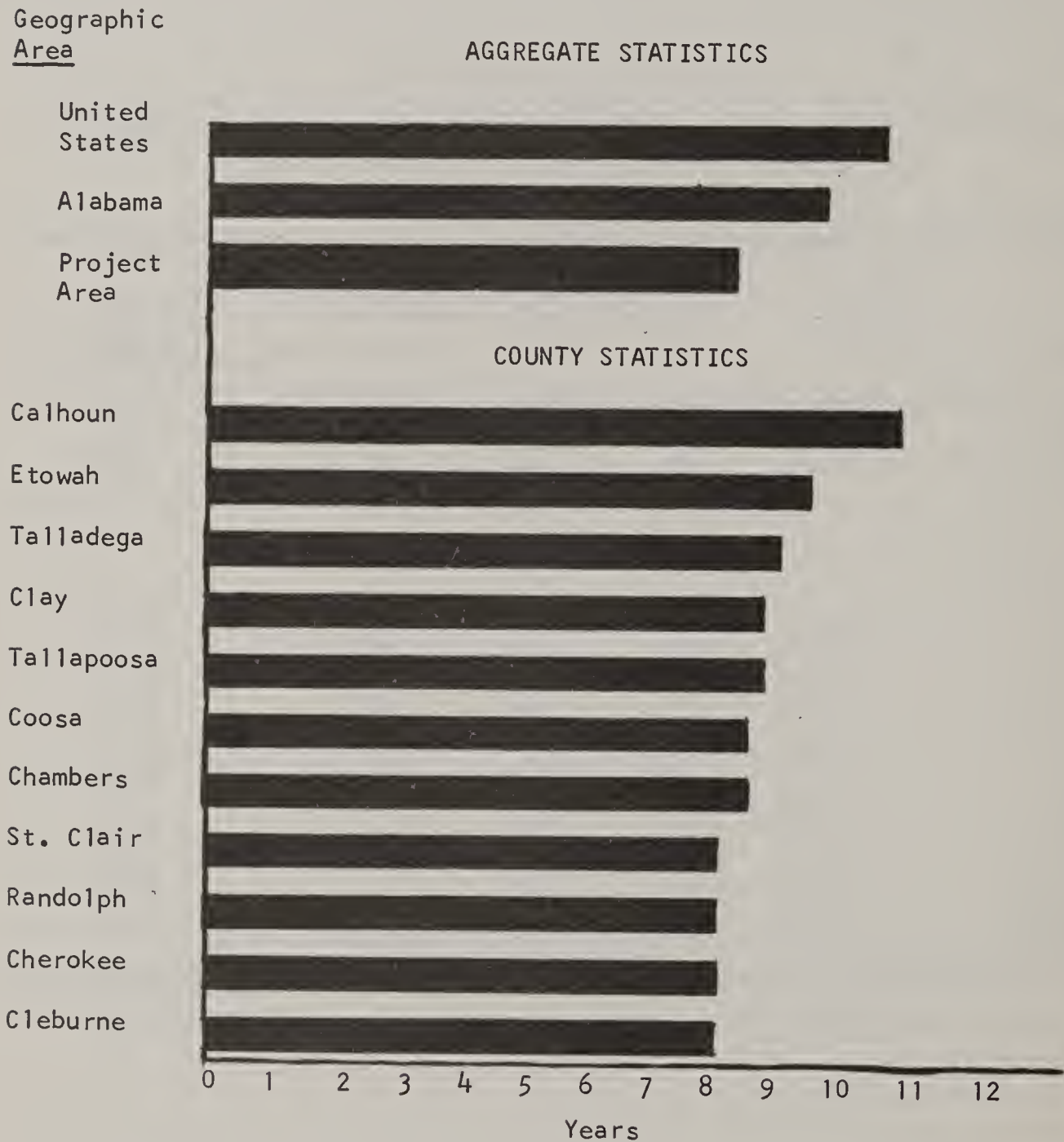


Figure 3. Median school years completed by people twenty-five years and over in the Coosa Valley RC&D Project area compared with the State of Alabama and the United States, 1970.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

Distribution -- According to the 1970 Census, 50.2 percent of the population of the project area is urban. The project area contains seventeen urban areas; ten of them recorded a population loss during the 1960's. Rainbow City had the largest population gain (90.7%) during the 1960-1970 decade. Table 5 shows population changes of the seventeen urban areas and change within individual counties.

TABLE 5

URBAN ^{1/} AREA POPULATION CHANGES
IN THE COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT AREA, 1960 to 1970

| County | Cities | Population | | Relative Change |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | | 1960 | 1970 | |
| | | ----- Number ----- | | ----- Percent ----- |
| Calhoun County | | 95,878 | 103,092 | 7.5 |
| Anniston | | 33,657 | 31,533 | -6.3 |
| Jacksonville | | 5,678 | 7,715 | 35.9 |
| Oxford | | 3,603 | 4,361 | 21.0 |
| Piedmont | | 4,794 | 5,063 | 5.6 |
| Chambers County | | 37,828 | 36,356 | -3.9 |
| LaFayette | | 2,605 | 3,530 | 35.5 |
| Lanett | | 7,674 | 6,908 | -10.0 |
| Cherokee County | | 16,303 | 15,606 | -4.3 |
| Clay County | | 12,400 | 12,636 | 1.9 |
| Cleburne County | | 10,911 | 10,996 | 0.8 |
| Heflin | | 2,400 | 2,872 | 19.7 |
| Coosa County | | 10,726 | 10,662 | -0.6 |
| Etowah County | | 96,980 | 94,144 | -2.9 |
| Attalla | | 8,257 | 7,510 | -9.0 |
| Gadsden | | 58,088 | 53,928 | -7.2 |
| Rainbow City | | 1,625 | 3,099 | 90.7 |
| Randolph County | | 19,477 | 18,331 | -5.9 |
| Roanoke | | 5,288 | 5,251 | -0.7 |
| Talladega County | | 65,495 | 65,280 | -0.3 |
| Childersburg | | 4,884 | 4,831 | -1.1 |
| Sylacauga | | 12,857 | 12,255 | -4.7 |
| Talladega | | 17,742 | 17,662 | -0.5 |
| Tallapoosa County | | 35,007 | 33,840 | -3.3 |
| Alexander City | | 13,140 | 12,358 | -6.0 |
| Dadeville | | 2,940 | 2,847 | -3.2 |
| St. Clair County | | 25,388 | 27,956 | 10.1 |
| Pell City | | 4,165 | 5,381 | 29.2 |

^{1/} Cities with population of 2500 or more.

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

The rural nonfarm and urban population of the project area increased during the 1960-70 decade while the rural farm population decreased drastically. See Figure 4. The total migration from rural farm to rural nonfarm and urban areas within the project area does not reflect total population change; there is a tendency for inhabitants to seek urban environments outside the project area. The change within the project area reflects the tendency for marginal farmers to seek urban employment rather than remain on the farm.

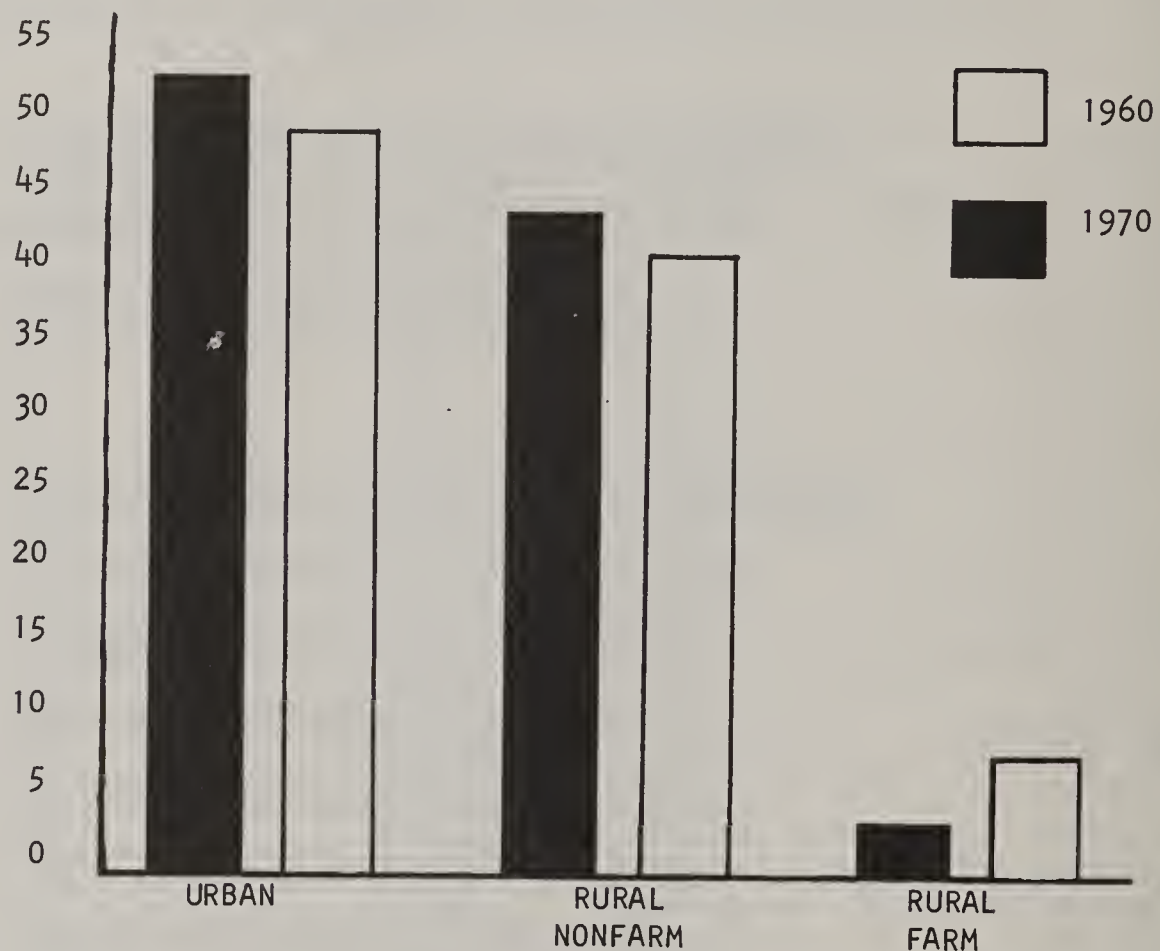


Figure 4. Percent urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm populations for the Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project area, 1960 and 1970.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Population Projection -- The total population of the project area will reach approximately 469,100 by 1980. ^{1/} This would be a 9.3 percent increase between 1970 and 1980. The projected population increase is expected to be high in Calhoun, Etowah, St. Clair, Talladega, and Tallapoosa Counties.

TABLE 6
POPULATIONS OF THE ELEVEN COOSA
VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COUNTIES,
1970 and PROJECTIONS FOR 1980

| Counties | 1970 | 1980 |
|------------|--------------------|---------|
| | ----- Number ----- | |
| Calhoun | 103,092 | 114,600 |
| Chambers | 36,356 | 35,100 |
| Cherokee | 15,606 | 17,400 |
| Clay | 12,636 | 13,400 |
| Cleburne | 10,996 | 12,700 |
| Coosa | 10,662 | 11,800 |
| Etowah | 94,144 | 103,300 |
| Randolph | 18,331 | 18,800 |
| St. Clair | 27,956 | 33,000 |
| Talladega | 65,280 | 73,300 |
| Tallapoosa | 33,840 | 35,700 |
| TOTAL | 428,899 | 469,100 |

This projection shows Chambers to be the only county to lose population.

^{1/} These projections were derived from 1980 projections jointly accepted by the State Planning and Development Organizations, the Alabama Development Office and several Federal agencies for use in water resources planning as of March 1972. Space precluded publication of other local projections based upon alternative assumptions.

CLIMATE

The project area has a temperate, humid climate. Winters are mild to moderately cold, and summers are long and hot; however, extreme heat is rare. The average annual rainfall is about 55 inches, and it is fairly well distributed throughout the year. About 13 inches of rain falls during the summer months as compared to about 16 inches in the winter. Severe droughts are rare. Roughly 75 days each year will have rainfall of .1 inches or more and 35-40 days will have .5 inches or more.

The long hot summer begins in late May with few breaks in temperature until late September. In mid-summer, an afternoon in the low 90's is typical with overnight lows of 68-72 degrees. Temperatures above 100 degrees are relatively rare. October is generally the most pleasant month of the year. By late October the first frost may arrive. At Anniston, the average date of the first 32 degree temperature is November 6, and the last is March 30. This gives a growing season of 221 days. Snow is rare and averages only about one-half inch per year in the southern portion of the valley to a little over an inch in the northern portion of the project area. Snow heavy enough to cover the ground is a real newsmaker. It is not unusual for several years in a row to pass without measurable snow, especially in Clay, Randolph, Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Chambers Counties. The snowfall is erratic, and on rare occasions, several inches may fall from a single storm. This causes a real problem to an area not used to snow.

Sub-zero temperatures are extremely rare and usually occur on clear nights following a substantial snowfall.

TOPOGRAPHY

Elevations vary greatly within the project area. The highest elevation, which is also the highest point in the State, is 2,407 feet above sea level (MSL) atop Cheaha Mountain. The lowest elevation is where the Coosa River leaves the project area at just under 180 feet MSL.

Four physiographic divisions are included within the project area. The Cumberland Plateau is included in northwestern Etowah and St. Clair Counties. The surface is generally around 1,000 feet MSL and slopes toward the northwest.

The Valley and Ridge Province comprises the southeastern portions of Etowah and St. Clair Counties and extends to the southeastern edges of Cherokee, Calhoun, and Talladega Counties. This area is characterized by steep-sided northeast trending mountains and narrow to broad valleys.

The Piedmont Province encompasses the remainder of Talladega, Calhoun, and Cherokee Counties; all of Cleburne, Clay, Randolph, and Chambers Counties; and almost all of Coosa and Tallapoosa Counties. Land slopes sharply away from the high mountains near the northeast edge of the Piedmont toward the northwest and southeast. Slopes become more gentle, and both elevation and relief decrease to the southeast.

The Coastal Plain Province comprises the southern portion of Tallapoosa County and the southwest corner of Coosa County. Most slopes are gentle and both elevations and relief decrease toward the south and southwest. The major streams have steep gradients and are bottomed on rocks of the Piedmont Province (Fall Line). Steep "breaks" or cliffs line the valleys of the Fall Line streams and extend for a short distance back from the streams. The area is characterized by broad sandy fields and timbered hills.

Topography is controlled to a high degree by the resistance of different rock types to the forces of weathering and erosion. Generally speaking, in these areas valleys are formed in areas of easily eroded rock such as shale and limestone. Ridges are formed in areas of resistant rock such as chert, sandstone and quartzite. Areas of valleys and ridges are formed as a result of thick units, called formations, of contrasting character turned up on edge. Areas of less relief are formed by the erosion of rocks of similar resistance.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL POTENTIALS

The maps and descriptions included in this section of the plan are intended to portray in very general terms the geology of the area. Questions concerning geologic detail or placement of structures should be referred to the Geological Survey of Alabama or to a qualified professional geologist. The references listed as source material will provide more detailed information about the geology and mineral potential of the area.

The geology of an area exerts considerable influence on land use. Rock types and geologic structure influence the topography of an area as well as the soils and the supply of ground water. These factors must be understood in order to make the best use of the environment. Mineral resources of potential value should also be taken into consideration.

Iron, limestone, granite, flake mica, pyrite, copper, marble, chert for road base, clay for brick, building stone and cement have all been mined within the project area. Because of the flake mica mining in Randolph County, Alabama ranks second in the Nation in the production of this mineral.

Also existing in the project area are possible reserves of kyanite, sillimanite, monazite, mica, talc, anthophyllite (asbestos) iron, gold, arsenic, lead, copper, pyrite, silica sand, barite, uranium, and other minerals.

The remaining portion of this section is included for those who want to know more details about the location and potential of the minerals listed above.

Within the Coosa Valley RC&D project area are found a wide variety of rock types, structures and mineral deposits. Rock types and structures will be discussed using the geology map (Figure 5) as a reference. The geologic "grain" runs northeasterly, and the discussion will begin with the rocks in the southeastern portion of the project area. Mineral deposits associated with these rocks are mentioned in the text, and the more important areas are shown on the mineral resource map (Figure 6).

The youngest rocks in the project area are found in the Coastal Plain Province located in southern Tallapoosa and southwest Coosa Counties. These rocks are mapped as sedimentary sands, clay, and gravel of the Tuscaloosa Group, and are important recharge areas for the Tuscaloosa aquifer; this aquifer has been extensively developed for ground water supplies to the south of the area.

Sand and gravel are located throughout the Coastal Plains, but commercial quality deposits are found infrequently.

The oldest rocks in the project area are found in Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties. These are mapped as biotite schist, biotite gneiss, hornblende gneiss, granitic gneiss, and granite. These were sedimentary and igneous rocks which have since been highly metamorphosed and partially melted.

One quarry has mined granite in the extreme southeastern corner of Randolph County. Also present are possible reserves of kyanite and sillimanite, monazite, mica, talc, anthophyllite (asbestos) and iron.

Moderately metamorphosed sedimentary rocks occupy most of Randolph and Coosa Counties as well as southeastern Clay and Cleburne Counties. These rocks are in the Wedowee Group. ^{1/} They are shown on the map (Figure 5) as the sericite, graphite, and garnet phyllites; the kyanite, garnet, graphite and garnet phyllites; the kyanite, garnet, graphite and mica schists; and as biotite gneiss.

The Wedowee Group contains several important mineral resources. Mica and graphite deposits occur in belts as shown in Figure 6. Deposits of other minerals in these rocks which may become economically important in the future include gold, arsenic, lead and copper. Kyanite and sillimanite are also found.

To the northwest of these units is the Hillabee Chlorite Schist which underlies the preceding units. The rocks are massive greenstones and chlorite schists.

Metallic mineral deposits are associated with the Hillabee. Deposits of pyrite and copper have been mined. Other minerals present include lead and zinc. ^{2/}

The fifth group of rocks is the Talladega Series which underlies the Hillabee. Rock types include a lower calcareous sequence of metamorphosed chloritic phyllite, sandstones, siltstones, limestone, and conglomeratic quartzite. The upper non-calcareous sequence consists of black slates and phyllites with beds of conglomeratic quartzites which form the mountains of the Piedmont such as Cheaha, Rebecca and Talladega Mountains. ^{2/}

Mineral resources included within the Talladega Series include gold and silica sand.

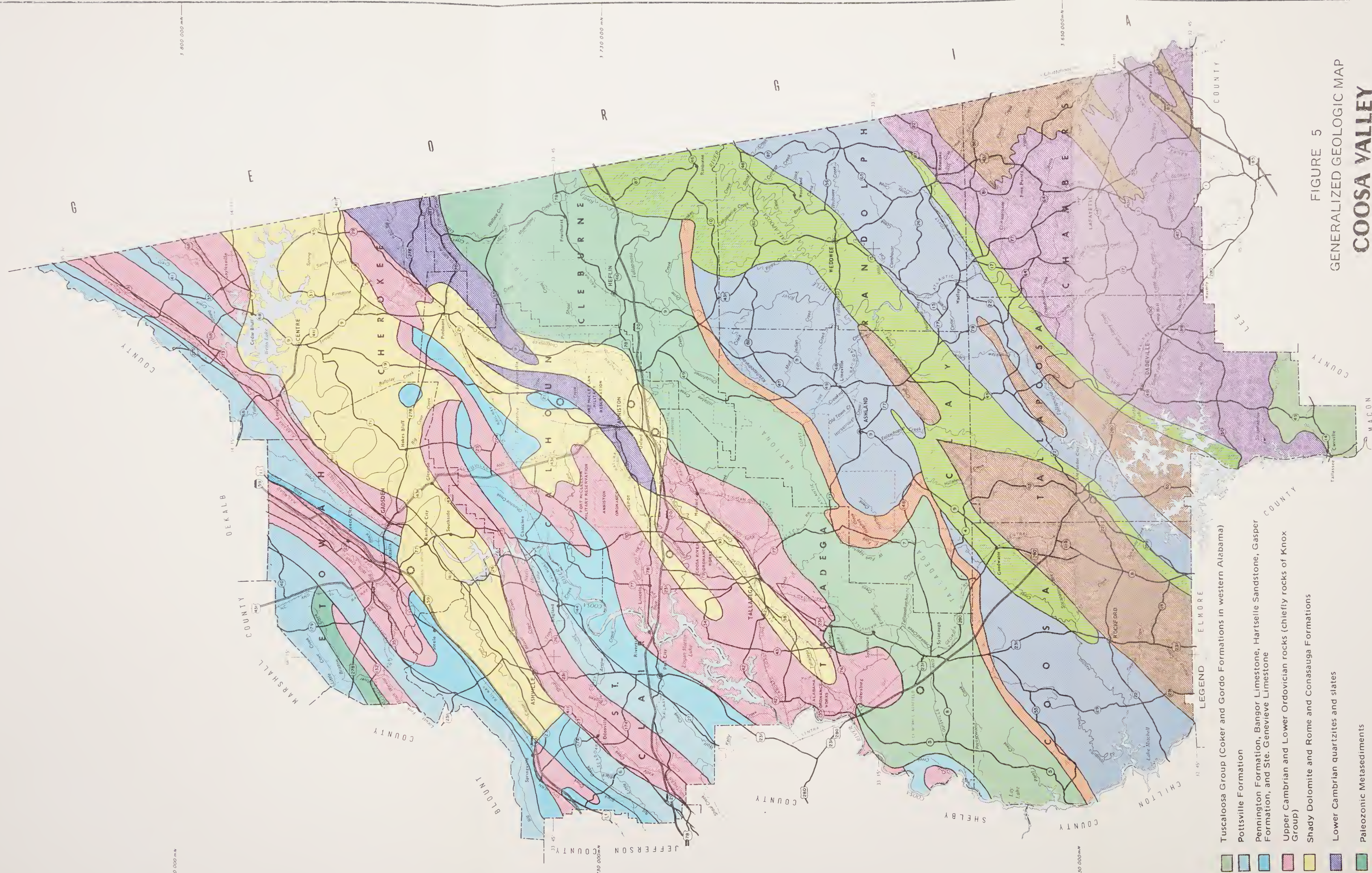
The Lower Cambrian quartzites and slates are called the Weisner Quartzite. Lithologies present include shale, sandstone, and quartzite.

The quartzites constitute a potential source of silica sand. Ore veins of barite have been reported from shale of the Weisner.

The overlying Shady Dolomite, Rome and Conasauga Formations are of Cambrian age. The Shady consists of limestones and dolomites.

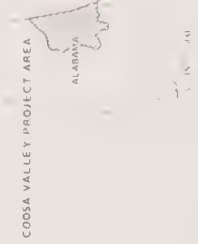
^{1/} Clarke, O.M., Jr., 1968, Clay and Shale of Northeastern Alabama: Alabama Geological Survey Cir. 20C, 99p.

^{2/} Gilbert, O.E., Jr., and Smith, W. E., 1974, Mineral Resources of the Talladega National Forest, Alabama: Alabama Geological Survey Open-File Report 67p.



- LEGEND**
- Tuscaloosa Group (Coker and Gordo Formations in western Alabama)
 - Pottsville Formation
 - Pennington Formation, Bangor Limestone, Hartselle Sandstone, Gasper Formation, and Ste. Genevieve Limestone
 - Upper Cambrian and Lower Ordovician rocks (chiefly rocks of Knox Group)
 - Shady Dolomite and Rome and Conasauga Formations
 - Lower Cambrian quartzites and slates
 - Paleozoic Metasediments
 - Hillabee Chlorite Schist
 - Kyenite, garnet, graphite and Mica Schists, and biotite gneisses
 - Sericite, graphite, and garnet phyllites
 - Granites and granite gneisses
 - Biotite Schist and Gneiss, hornblende gneiss and granite gneisses

FIGURE 5
GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP
COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN
ALABAMA



Approximate Scale - Miles
0 5 10 15 20

Changes in Topography Due to River Projections (Estimated)
H. 1,254,400 (1 inch equals 1 mile)
H. 6,553,600 (1 inch equals 6 miles)

Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision
and U.S. Geological Survey, 1974 Revision
Modified from U.S. Geological Survey, 1932.
Geologic Map of the United States.

L E G E N D

ANTHOPHYLLITE.—Anthophyllite (magnesium iron silicate) occurs in Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties. Anthophyllite is used in the production of asbestos cement and in insulating and filtering materials. Anthophyllite has been mined commercially in Alabama, and considerable reserves are available.

BARITE.—Barite (barium sulfate) occurs in Calhoun, Cherokee, Etowah, and St. Clair Counties, and has been mined intermittently in these areas. Barite is used in oil-well drilling mud; and for the preparation of barium chemicals, paint, glass, and as filler in rubber.

BERYL.—Beryl (beryllium-aluminum silicate) occurs in pegmatites and mica schist in the Piedmont area, and has been produced in minor quantities. Beryllium is used in metal alloys, and high-quality beryl is a semiprecious stone.

BUILDING STONE.—Stone suitable for construction use occurs in large areas of the State. Some of these materials include granite and gneiss in east Alabama, and limestone and sandstone in north Alabama.

CHERT.—Chert is of limited use in north and central Alabama as road metal or fill material.

COAL.—Bituminous coal occurs in much of the area underlain by Paleozoic sediments, and has been the basis of an important industry for many years. The uses of coal include fuel, chemicals, and as fuel for the generation of electric power.

COPPER.—Copper ore (azurite and malachite) occurs in Clay, Cleburne, and Randolph Counties. Metallic copper is used in the manufacture of electrical wire, pipe and castings, coins, metal alloys, and for many other uses.

CORUNDUM.—Corundum (aluminum oxide) occurs in Tallapoosa County and is of potential value as an abrasive material.

DOLOMITE.—Dolomite (magnesium-calcium-carbonate) is a widely occurring sedimentary rock. It has been quarried for use as agricultural lime, a flux in steel production, and aggregate. A plant in Dallas County produced metallic magnesium from Bibb County dolomite for many years.

FELDSPAR.—Feldspar occurs in the granitic rocks of east-central Alabama and is used in the manufacture of glass, pottery, enamel, glaze, and scouring powder.

FLUORITE.—Fluorite (calcium fluoride) occurs in veins of limestone and dolomite in Cherokee County. Fluorite is used as a flux in steel and aluminum production; in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, and in optical instruments.

GALENA.—Galena (lead sulfide) occurs as veins in limestone, dolomite, and the metamorphic rocks of east Alabama, especially in Calhoun and Randolph Counties. Lead is used in the manufacture of paint, glass, pipe, electrical equipment, and radiation shielding. During the Civil War, galena was mined in Calhoun County.

GARNET.—Garnet (a group of complex metal silicates) occurs at many localities in east-central Alabama. Garnet is used as gem stones and as an abrasive.

GOLD.—Gold occurs in Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Randolph, Talladega, and Tallapoosa Counties. This region was mined during one of the Nation's earliest "gold rushes". Uses include jewelry and the manufacture of specialized electrical and industrial equipment.

GRAPHITE.—Graphite occurs in a belt trending through Calhoun, Clay, and Coosa Counties. It is used in the production of pencil leads, lubricants, ceramic materials, and electrical equipment.

IRON ORE.—The iron ores Limonite, goethite, hematite, siderite, and magnetite occur in many areas, most notably in a broad area from northeast to central Alabama. These ores are used in iron and steel production, and in the manufacture of pigments.

KAOLIN.—Kaolin (hydrated aluminum silicate) occurs in Calhoun County. Uses of Kaolin in Alabama include porcelain manufacturing, fire brick, mortar and cement, and as filler in paper, paint, plastic, and rubber.

KYANITE AND SILLIMANITE.—Kyanite and sillimanite (aluminum silicates) occur in Chambers, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, and Randolph Counties. The primary use of kyanite is in the manufacture of refractory and ceramic materials that are resistant to thermal shock.

LIMESTONE.—Limestone (calcium carbonate) occurs in large areas of central Alabama. Many quarries produce limestone for the manufacture of cement, lime, and agricultural lime, as well as for concrete aggregate.

MANGANESE.—Manganese occurs in northeastern Clay County, but has not been mined. Manganese is used in steel alloys, tinted glass, and in the chemical industry.

MARBLE.—Marble (recrystallized calcium carbonate) occurs in Clay, Coosa, and Talladega Counties. The county from which very high quality marble is available. Most marble is used for building stone, monuments, interior decoration, statuary, and crushed stone for terrazzo flooring.

MICA.—Muscovite mica (hydrated potassium-aluminum silicate) occurs in Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Randolph, and Tallapoosa Counties. These deposits have been extensively mined, and Alabama is at present the second largest producer in the Nation. Sheet mica is used in electrical equipment. Flake or ground mica is used for fillers in roofing, joint cement, oil-well drilling mud, rubber, paint, and wall paper.

MONAZITE.—Monazite (a rare phosphate) occurs in Chambers County. It contains thorium and other metals, but has not been produced on a commercial basis in the State.

PYRITE.—Pyrite (iron sulfide with various minor constituents) occurs in many areas, the most noteworthy deposit being in Clay County. Pyrite is used as iron sulfur and in the manufacture of sulfuric acid and elemental sulfur.

SAND AND GRAVEL.—Sand and gravel occur in most of the State in deposits large enough to be commercially valuable. Sand and gravel are used in concrete, roofing, road material, and for the construction of molds for metal castings.

SANDSTONE.—Sandstone occurs in many areas in north and central Alabama. Sandstone is used as concrete aggregate, building stone, and road material, or it can be crushed for sand.

SHALE.—Shale of varying commercial qualities occurs throughout most of north Alabama. It is mined extensively and used in the manufacture of brick, tile, clay pipe, and lightweight aggregate.

SLATE.—Slate (metamorphosed shale) occurs in Clay and Talladega Counties, where it is quarried for use as a roofing material.

SPHALERITE.—Sphalerite (zinc sulfide) occurs chiefly in limestone and metamorphic rocks of east Alabama, in Calhoun and Randolph Counties. The main use of zinc is as a protective coating on steel.

STRUCTURAL CLAY.—Structural clay occurs throughout the State. Most important production at present is from the underclay of the coal fields. Uses include manufacture of brick, tile, clay pipe, pottery, and lightweight aggregate.

TALC.—Talc and soapstone (magnesium silicate) occur in Talladega and Tallapoosa Counties. Talc has been mined in Talladega County. It is used in the manufacture of roofing; as filler in rubber, paint, and paper; as a carrier for insecticide; as refractory material; and in cosmetics.

TIN.—Tin ore (cassiterite) occurs in central Coosa County, where it has been mined. Tin is used in the manufacture of metallic alloys, printing type, solders, and fluoride toothpastes.

TOURMALINE.—Tourmaline is used in pressure-sensing gauges, and is a potential source of lithium and boron.

TRIPOLI.—Tripoli (fine-grained siliceous rock) occurs in Calhoun County. Tripoli is used as a filtering agent, insulation, and as a filler.

The thick cherty residuum detracts from the economic potential of the Shady.

The overlying Rome Formation consists of red and green shale, reddish to chocolate sandstone, gray calcareous sandstone and local beds of limestone and dolomite.

The shales and clays of the Rome are of potential economic importance in the manufacturing of brick and ceramics. ^{1/}

The Conasauga Formation overlies the Rome and consists of limestone, dolomite and shale of differing proportions.

Dolomite from the Conasauga has potential as aggregate, and the marble quarried near Sylacauga may be in part metamorphosed Conasauga as well as Shady Dolomite, Copper Ridge Dolomite and Chepultepec Dolomite. ^{2/}

The non-calcareous shales can be used as a blender in ceramics manufacture. ^{1/}

Overlying the Conasauga is the Knox Group of Late Cambrian and early Ordovician age. Formations included in the Knox are the Copper Ridge Chepultepec Dolomites which are gray, medium to thick bedded cherty dolomites; Longview Limestone found in St. Clair and Etowah Counties which is light gray, thick bedded cherty limestone; and the Newala Limestone which is a pure, gray, thick bedded compact limestone containing some dolomite.

The economic potential of the Knox Group is diverse. As previously mentioned Knox Carbonates which have metamorphosed to marble, are quarried near Sylacauga. The Knox Carbonates have been quarried for chert and stone.

Barite is present in St. Clair, Etowah, and Calhoun Counties, and small quantities have been mined from Calhoun County. These rocks also host zinc mines in Tennessee and may contain zinc in mineable quantities in Alabama.

The Chickamauga Limestone of Ordovician Age is mostly a thick bedded, blue fine-grained limestone.

The limestone has been quarried in several places. Several beds of bentonite can be used as glaze for ceramic products and the less calcareous shale beds can be used in the manufacture of brick and tile. ^{1/}

Overlying the Chickamauga is the Red Mountain Formation of Silurian Age. It consists of variously colored shales and sandstones as well as iron.

^{1/} Clarke, O.M., Jr., 1968, Clay and Shale of Northeastern Alabama: Alabama Geological Survey Cir. 20C, 99p.

^{2/} Gilbert, O.E., Jr., and Smith, W.E., 1974, Mineral Resources of the Talladega National Forest, Alabama: Alabama Geological Survey Open-File Report 67p.

It is generally found along ridges. The iron beds have been mined throughout large areas of the state, particularly in the Birmingham area.

Rocks of Devonian age within the project area include the Frog Mountain Sandstone and the Chattanooga Shale.

The Frog Mountain varies greatly in character and thickness. It ranges from a thick bedded sandstone some 1,200 feet thick to a thin bedded sandstone and sandy shale as little as 20 feet thick.

The Chattanooga overlies the Frog Mountain and is a pyrite-bearing, carbonaceous black shale which ranges in thickness from 0 to 40 feet. It contains low concentrations of uranium which so far have been uneconomical to mine. This formation should receive more attention in the future as a potential source of energy.

There are many formations of Mississippian age within the project area. The oldest of these is the Maury Formation which is a glauconitic, pyritiferous, green, red, and gray shale and claystone. It reaches a maximum thickness of 8 feet and, hence, is probably of no economic importance.

Overlying the Maury Formation is the Fort Payne Chert which forms ridges throughout its outcrop area. The Fort Payne is a dark, compact, clayey or siliceous limestone with layers of solid dark chert. The outcrops are characterized by the chert; it has excellent potential as road material for which it has been quarried.

The overlying Tuscumbia Limestone is a light gray, medium-to-thick bedded limestone containing various amounts of chert.

Overlying the Tuscumbia are the St. Genevieve Limestone, the Gasper Formation, the Hartselle Sandstone, the Bangor Limestone, and the Pennington Formation all of Mississippian age.

The St. Genevieve Limestone is a thick bedded gray oolitic limestone with some interbedded gray shale. The pure oolitic beds have been quarried for cement in some places.

The Gasper Formation is composed of dark brown and black shale and light gray limestone. The shale is usable commercially but is uneconomical to mine due to the overlying Hartselle Sandstone.

The Hartselle Sandstone consists of fine-grained sandstone and siltstone. It has been exploited as a source of sand.

The Bangor Limestone consists of blue-gray, thick bedded, oolitic limestone with chert nodules. It has been quarried for building stone, metallurgical flux and chemical uses. Some of the weathered clay residuum may have use in brick manufacturing.

The Floyd Shale occurs with these rocks and consists of brown, green, and black shale, thin bedded sandstone and siltstone, and, in the lower

portions, gray limestones. Clays from the Floyd are useful as an additive in brick manufacturing.

The Pennington Formation and what is now called the Parkwood Formation underlie the Pottsville Formation of Pennsylvanian age. The Pennington and Parkwood consist of clays and shales interbedded with sandstones and some limestones. Unweathered Parkwood shale is excellent for the manufacture of lightweight aggregate. ^{1/}

The Pottsville consists of quartz sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate near the base followed by a series of sandstones, shales, and coal beds.

Economically the Pottsville is very important in Alabama. The Cahaba and Coosa Coal Fields are found in St. Clair County, and coal beds of mineable thickness extend through Calhoun, Etowah, and Cherokee Counties. Shales and underclays of the Pottsville are blended with plastic clays to make structural products, face brick and refractory. ^{1/} Sand is also quarried from the Pottsville for use as silica sand and construction aggregate.

Overlying the bedrock at certain places within the project area are clays, sands, and gravels which were deposited by rivers. These occur along present river banks or above them as terraces. Some of these deposits are shown on the minerals map (Figure 6). Where the products are of sufficient purity, they are mined for clays, sand and gravel.

^{1/} Clarke, O.M., Jr., 1968, Clay and Shale of Northeastern Alabama: Alabama Geological Survey Cir. 20C, 99p.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The geologic history of the project area is very complex and is not yet well understood. The following is a brief summary of some aspects of this history.

The Piedmont as mentioned earlier consists of sedimentary and igneous rocks which have been metamorphosed and partially melted. These formations have also been folded and faulted several times as have the rocks of the Valley and Ridge, and Plateau area. Most of this deformation took place prior to 300 million years ago. However, some movement of the crust still occurs in Alabama as witnessed by the fact that 14 earthquakes have been recorded since 1886, the most recent of which occurred near Carrollton in 1971. The faults shown on the geologic map should not be viewed as having significant potential for destruction. They are no longer active and movement on them probably represents minor settling adjustments as opposed to the ongoing buildup and release of strains in the famous San Andreas system in California.

SOILS

The Coosa Valley RC&D Project falls within four major land resource areas. These are the Southern Appalachian Ridges and Valleys, the Sand Mountain, the Southern Piedmont and the Southern Coastal Plain.

The Southern Appalachian Ridges and Valleys -- This area comprises most of Cherokee, Etowah, Calhoun, and Talladega Counties and the eastern one-half of St. Clair County. The soils are derived from the weathering of sandstone, shale, cherty limestone and limestone. They range from gently sloping to steep with sloping to steep soils dominant. The soils are chiefly well drained and are generally low in natural fertility. Erosion is a problem on the sloping to steep areas.

The Sand Mountain -- This area is confined primarily to segments along the northern edge of Cherokee County, the western one-third of Etowah County, and the western one-half of St. Clair County. The soils are derived from the weathering of sandstone and shale. They range from gently sloping to steep with rolling and steep areas comprising the majority. Erosion is a problem on the more rolling and steep areas.

The Southern Piedmont -- All of Cleburne, Clay, Randolph, Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Chambers Counties and the southeast corner of Talladega County are part of the Southern Piedmont. The soils are derived from the weathering of granite, schist, gneiss, hornblende, and gabbro. They range from gently sloping to steep with sloping and moderately steep soils dominant. The soils are generally well drained. Erosion is a problem on the sloping to steep areas.

The Southern Coastal Plains -- This area is located in the southern extreme of Tallapoosa County. The soils have derived from the weathering of thick beds of unconsolidated sands, silts, and clays. The soils range from nearly level to steep, are well drained, and are low in natural fertility. Soil erosion is a problem on the sloping to steep areas.

General Soils Map -- The general soils map (Figure 7) shows the distribution of soil associations in the project area. A soil association, as shown on the map, is a broad landscape that has a repeating pattern of soils. It is named according to the one or more dominant soil series. Each association also includes other soils which are less extensive and may or may not be similar to the dominant soils. There are twenty-two broadly defined soil associations within the project. Because of the small scale, the map does not provide information about individual farms or small tracts of land.

Soil Interpretative Information -- Interpretative information for soils is provided in Table 7 for all major land resource areas. This table gives some important soil properties and degree of limitations for nine land uses. The terms slight, moderate, and severe appraise each association according to the characteristics of the dominant soils and their major limitations.

Soil limitations defined as slight mean that the difficulties or hazards encountered in the planned use of the soil can usually be readily and economically overcome. Moderate limitations denote soil problems more difficult and expensive to overcome. Severe limitations are expected to impose difficulties or hazards in construction or maintenance that will be hard and costly to overcome. Many times soils rated as having severe limitations for a particular use cannot be satisfactorily used for that purpose.

TABLE 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL ASSOCIATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS FOR SELECTED USES
COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

| Map Symbol | Soil Associations And Percent Of Project Area | DOMINANT SOIL PROPERTIES | | | | | SOIL LIMITATIONS FOR | | | | | | | | | | SOIL SUITABILITY FOR AGRICULTURE | | | | SOIL LIMITATIONS FOR RECREATION | | |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Percent Of Association | Percent Slope | Drainage 1 | Texture Subsoil | Reaction 2 | Erosion Hazard | Roads & Streets | Septic Tank Systems | Light Industry | Dwellings Without Basement | Cropland | Pasture | Woodland | Camp Areas | Picnic Areas/ Playgrounds | Paths & Trails | | | | | | |
| 1 | Colbert-Conasauga-Firestone 2% Colbert Conasauga Firestone Minor soils | 35 20 15 30 | 1 to 6 1 to 6 2 to 6 | moderately well moderately well well | clay silty clay silty clay | strongly acid strongly acid very strongly acid | moderate/ moderate/ moderate | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | severe severe moderate | severe severe moderate | fair fair fair | good good good | fair good good | severe moderate/ moderate/ | severe slight slight | slight slight slight | | | | | | |
| 2 | Conasauga-Firestone-Talbot 5% Conasauga Firestone Talbot Minor soils | 35 30 25 10 | 1 to 6 2 to 6 2 to 6 | moderately well well well | silty clay silty clay clay | strongly acid strongly acid strongly acid | moderate moderate moderate | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | severe moderate moderate | severe moderate moderate | fair fair fair | good good good | good good good | moderate/ moderate/ moderate/ | slight slight slight | slight slight slight | | | | | | |
| 3 | Decatur-Dewey-Allen 9% Decatur Dewey Allen Minor soils | 35 25 15 25 | 1 to 10 2 to 10 2 to 10 | well well well | clay clay clay loam | very strongly acid very strongly acid strongly acid | slight moderate slight | moderate moderate moderate | moderate slight slight | moderate moderate moderate | moderate moderate moderate | good good good | good good good | good good good | slight slight slight | slight slight slight | slight slight slight | | | | | | |
| 4 | Holston-McQueen-Chewacla 2% Holston McQueen Chewacla Minor soils | 55 25 10 10 | 1 to 6 0 to 6 0 to 2 | well well somewhat poor | clay loam silty clay silt loam | very strongly acid strongly acid strongly acid | slight slight slight | slight moderate severe | slight slight severe | slight severe severe | slight severe severe | good good fair | good good good | good good good | slight slight severe | slight slight severe | slight slight moderate | | | | | | |
| 5 | Minvale-Bodine-Fullerton 3% Minvale Bodine Fullerton Minor soils | 40 30 15 15 | 6 to 20 10 to 35 6 to 20 | well well or excessive well | cherty silty clay loam cherty silt loam cherty clay | strongly acid strongly acid very strongly acid | severe severe severe | severe severe moderate | severe severe moderate | severe severe moderate | severe severe moderate | poor poor poor | fair fair fair | good good good | severe severe moderate | moderate moderate moderate | moderate moderate moderate | | | | | | |
| 6 | Minvale-Fullerton 8% Minvale Fullerton Minor soils | 45 30 30 25 | 2 to 20 2 to 15 2 to 15 | well well well | cherty silty clay loam cherty clay | strongly acid very strongly acid | moderate moderate | severe severe | moderate moderate | moderate moderate | moderate moderate | fair fair | good good | good good | moderate/ moderate/ | moderate moderate | moderate moderate | | | | | | |
| 7 | Hartsells-Linker-Albertville 3% Hartsells Linker Albertville Minor soils | 40 20 15 25 | 2 to 15 2 to 15 2 to 15 | well well well | sandy clay loam sandy clay loam silty clay | very strongly acid very strongly acid strongly acid | moderate moderate moderate | moderate moderate severe | severe severe severe | moderate moderate moderate | moderate moderate moderate | fair fair fair | good good good | good good good | slight slight moderate | slight slight moderate | slight slight slight | | | | | | |
| 8 | Hartsells-Wynville-Albertville 1% Hartsells Wynville Albertville Minor soils | 35 25 15 25 | 2 to 15 0 to 6 2 to 15 | well moderately well well | sandy clay loam sandy clay loam silty clay | very strongly acid very strongly acid strongly acid | moderate moderate moderate | moderate moderate severe | severe severe severe | moderate moderate moderate | moderate moderate moderate | fair fair fair | good good good | good good good | slight slight moderate | slight slight slight | slight slight slight | | | | | | |
| 9 | Cheaha-Leesburg 5% Cheaha Leesburg Minor soils | 70 20 10 | 20 to 50 20 to 40 20 to 40 | well well well | loam clay loam | strongly acid strongly acid | Severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | poor poor | poor poor | good good | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | | | | | | |
| 10 | Hector-Rockland-Imestone-Allen 3% Hector Rockland-Imestone Allen Minor soils | 50 15 15 20 | 25 to 40 25 to 40 25 to 40 | well well well | fine sandy loam clay loam | strongly acid strongly acid strongly acid | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | poor poor poor | poor poor poor | good poor good | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | | | | | | |
| 11 | Montevallo-Townley-Enders 3% Montevallo Townley Enders Minor soils | 50 30 10 10 | 6 to 40 6 to 40 6 to 15 | well well well | very shaly silt loam silty clay silty clay | strongly acid strongly acid very strongly acid | severe severe moderate | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | severe severe severe | severe severe moderate | poor poor fair | poor poor good | good good good | severe severe moderate | severe severe moderate | severe severe slight | | | | | | |
| 12 | Appling-Cecil 5% Appling Cecil Minor soils | 50 30 20 | 2 to 15 2 to 15 2 to 15 | well well well | sandy clay clay | strongly acid strongly acid | moderate moderate | moderate moderate | moderate moderate | moderate moderate | moderate moderate | fair fair | good good | good good | slight slight | slight slight | slight slight | | | | | | |
| 13 | Cecil-Grover-Madison 5% Cecil Grover Madison Minor soils | 40 25 25 10 | 2 to 15 3 to 25 2 to 20 | well well well | clay sandy clay loam clay | strongly acid strongly acid strongly acid | moderate moderate severe | moderate severe severe | moderate severe severe | moderate severe severe | moderate moderate moderate | fair fair fair | good good good | good good good | slight moderate moderate | slight moderate moderate | slight slight slight | | | | | | |
| 14 | Davidson-Hwassee-Gwinnett 1% Davidson Hwassee Gwinnett Minor soils | 30 30 35 15 | 2 to 10 4 to 10 6 to 30 | well well well | clay clay clay | strongly acid medium acid strongly acid | moderate moderate severe | moderate moderate severe | moderate moderate severe | moderate moderate severe | moderate moderate severe | good good poor | good good fair | good good good | slight slight severe | slight slight moderate | slight slight moderate | | | | | | |
| 15 | Iredell-Mecklenburg 1% Iredell Mecklenburg Minor soils | 35 35 30 | 2 to 10 2 to 10 2 to 10 | moderately well to somewhat poor well | clay clay | neutral slightly acid | moderate moderate | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | fair fair | good good | good good | oderate moderate | moderate moderate | moderate slight | | | | | | |
| 16 | Gwinnett-Cecil-Appling 6% Gwinnett Cecil Appling Minor soils | 40 25 20 15 | 6 to 30 2 to 15 2 to 15 | well well well | clay clay sandy clay | strongly acid strongly acid strongly acid | severe moderate severe | severe moderate moderate | severe moderate severe | severe moderate moderate | severe moderate moderate | poor fair poor | good good poor | good good good | slight slight severe | slight slight severe | moderate slight moderate | | | | | | |
| 17 | Madison-Louisa 7% Madison Louisa Minor soils | 65 20 15 | 6 to 35 6 to 40 6 to 40 | well well to somewhat excessive well | clay gravelly loam | strongly acid very strongly acid | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | poor poor | poor poor | good good | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | | | | | | |
| 18 | Madison-Tallapoosa 10% Madison Tallapoosa Minor soils | 65 25 20 10 | 2 to 20 5 to 25 5 to 25 | well well well | clay silty clay loam | strongly acid very strongly acid | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | moderate severe | fair fair | good good | good good | moderate/ severe/ | severe slight severe | moderate slight moderate | | | | | | |
| 19 | Musella-Gwinnett-Hwassee 2% Musella Gwinnett Hwassee Minor soils | 30 30 30 10 | 6 to 25 6 to 40 1 to 6 | well to somewhat excessive well | gravelly clay loam clay clay | medium acid strongly acid medium acid | severe severe moderate | severe severe moderate | severe severe moderate | severe severe moderate | severe severe moderate | poor poor fair | poor poor good | good good good | severe severe slight | severe severe slight | severe severe slight | | | | | | |
| 20 | Tallapoosa-Tatum 16% Tallapoosa Tatum Minor soils | 70 20 10 | 6 to 50 6 to 30 6 to 30 | well well well | silty clay loam silty clay | very strongly acid very strongly acid | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | poor poor | poor poor | good good | severe severe | severe severe | severe severe | | | | | | |
| 21 | Dothan-Fuquay-Wagam 1% Dothan Fuquay Wagam Minor soils | 35 30 20 15 | 2 to 10 2 to 5 6 to 15 | well or moderately well well well | sandy clay loam sandy clay loam sandy clay loam | strongly acid strongly acid strongly acid | slight moderate moderate | moderate moderate severe | moderate moderate severe | moderate moderate severe | slight moderate moderate | good good fair | good good good | slight moderate moderate | slight moderate moderate | slight severe moderate | slight severe moderate | | | | | | |
| 22 | Troup-Luverne-Dothan-Orangeburg 1% Troup Luverne Dothan Orangeburg Minor soils | 25 25 20 20 10 | 5 to 25 10 to 30 2 to 8 2 to 8 2 to 8 | well well well or moderately well well | sandy clay loam clay sandy clay loam sandy clay loam | ngly acid strongly acid strongly acid strongly acid | severe severe moderate slight | severe severe slight slight | severe severe moderate moderate | severe severe moderate moderate | severe severe slight slight | poor poor fair good | good fair good good | severe severe slight slight | severe severe moderate moderate | moderate moderate slight slight | moderate moderate slight slight | | | | | | |

1. Drainage refers to conditions of drainage in the soil before development.

L Drainage refers to conditions of drainage in the soil before development.

2 Reaction refers to the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a soil.

LEGEND

- DOMINANTLY MODERATELY WELL DRAINING AND WELL DRAINING CLAYEY SOILS OF THE LIMESTONE VALLEYS
- 1** COLBERT CONASAUGA FIRESTONE. Moderately well drained and well drained, firm, silty, moderately deep, clayey soil on heavy level to gently sloping uplands. Depth to rock is 3 to 6 feet.
- 2** CONASAUGA FIRESTONE TALBOT. Well drained, deep, loamy and clayey soil on nearly level to sloping uplands and low ridges. Depth to rock is more than 6 feet.
- DOMINANTLY WELL DRAINING AND CLAYEY SOILS OF THE LIMESTONE VALLEYS
- 3** OCATUR DIXIE ALLEN. Well drained, deep, loamy and clayey soil on nearly level to sloping uplands and low ridges. Depth to rock is more than 6 feet.
- DOMINANTLY WELL DRAINING AND SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINING LOAMY AND CLAYEY SOILS ON FIRST BOTTOMS AND STREAM TERRACES
- 4** HOLSTON MCDONNELL CHICKASAW. Well drained to somewhat poorly drained, deep, loamy to clayey soil on nearly level to sloping uplands and stream terraces. Depth to rock is more than 6 feet.
- DOMINANTLY WELL DRAINING, LOAMY AND CLAYEY, CHERTY SOILS OF THE LIMESTONE VALLEYS
- 5** MINVALE BOONIE FULLERTON. Well drained, cherty to very cherty, deep, loamy and clayey soil on nearly level to sloping uplands. Depth to rock is more than 6 feet.
- 6** MINVALE FULLERTON. Well drained, slightly cherty to cherty, deep, loamy and clayey soil on nearly level to sloping uplands and low ridges. Depth to rock is more than 6 feet.
- DOMINANTLY WELL DRAINING, LOAMY AND CLAYEY SOILS OF SAND MOUNTAIN AND THE APPALACHIAN RIDGES
- 7** HARTSELL LINCOLN ALBERTVILLE. Well drained, moderately deep, loamy and clayey soil on nearly level to sloping uplands. Depth to rock is 2 to 5 feet.
- 8** HARTSELL WYNNVILLE DE RIVILLE. Well drained and moderately well drained, moderately deep and deep, loamy and clayey soil on nearly level to sloping uplands. Depth to rock is 3 to 6 feet. This soil is more than 6 feet.
- 9** CHICKASAW LEEBURG. Well drained, moderately deep and deep, loamy, stony soil on sloping to steep uplands. Depth to rock is 3 to 6 feet.
- 10** MONTEVALLO TOWNLEY LINDSEY. Well drained, shallow to deep, loamy, stony and rich, muck soil on steep to very steep uplands. Depth to rock is 3 to 6 feet.
- 11** CHICKASAW LEEBURG. Well drained, moderately deep, clayey soil on gently sloping to very steep uplands. Depth to rock is 3 to 6 feet.

(LEGEND CONTINUED BELOW)

LEGEND (CONTINUED)

- DOMINANTLY WELL DRAINING, LOAMY AND CLAYEY SOILS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN
- 12** APRING-CECIL. Well drained, deep, clayey soil on gently sloping to strongly sloping uplands. Depth to hard bedrock is more than 6 feet.
- 13** CECIL-GROVER MADISON. Well drained, moderately deep and deep, loamy and clayey soil on gently sloping to steep uplands. Depth to hard bedrock is more than 3 to 10 feet.
- 14** CECIL-GROVER MADISON. Well drained, moderately deep and deep, clayey soil on gently sloping to moderately sloping uplands. Depth to hard bedrock is more than 3 to 5 or more feet.
- 15** GWINNETT CECIL APRING. Well drained to somewhat poorly drained, moderately deep, clayey soil on gently sloping to sloping uplands. Depth to hard bedrock is more than 3 to 5 feet.
- 16** GWINNETT CECIL APRING. Well drained, moderately deep, clayey soil on gently sloping to moderately steep uplands. Depth to hard bedrock is more than 3 to 10 feet or more.
- 17** MADISON LOUISA. Well drained to somewhat excessively drained, moderately deep and shallow, loamy and clayey soil on sloping to steep uplands. Depth to bedrock is more than 3 to 10 feet.
- 18** MADISON TALLAPOOSA. Well drained, moderately deep and shallow, loamy and clayey soil on gently sloping to moderately sloping uplands. Depth to bedrock is more than 3 to 5 feet.
- 19** MUSSELLA GWINNETT THOMASSEE. Well drained to somewhat excessively drained, shallow to deep, loamy and clayey soil on gently sloping to steep uplands. Depth to bedrock is more than 3 to 10 feet or more.
- 20** TALLAPOOSA TATUM. Well drained, shallow and moderately deep, loamy and clayey soil on sloping to steep uplands. Depth to bedrock is more than 3 to 5 feet.
- DOMINANTLY WELL DRAINING, LOAMY SOILS OF THE COASTAL PLAIN
- 21** COTTERMAN LUDWIG WAGRAM. Well drained, deep, loamy soil, some with thick, hard surface layers, on gently sloping to strongly sloping uplands.
- 22** TROJAN LUDWIG WAGRAM. Well drained, deep, loamy and clayey soil on gently sloping to moderately sloping uplands.



FIGURE 7
GENERAL SOIL MAP
COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN
ALABAMA

Approximate Scale - Miles
0 5 10 15 20

Based on data from the National Soil Survey, 1943 Revision
and General Highway Map, 1944 Revision

Land and Water



Encourage land use planning and flood plain zoning.



Encourage maximum production and protection by using latest production and conservation methods.



Stabilizing strip mined land, schoolgrounds, roadbanks, and other ugly eroding areas benefits people.



Encourage development of more multi-purpose projects for flood control, recreation, and municipal and industrial water.

LAND AND WATER

Land

Proper use of the land within the project area is vital to our long-term economic and environmental well being. We must understand what type land we have, how it is being used, what the potential uses are, what the problems are, and finally what treatments are needed. We can then decide how best to use our land to meet its needs and the needs of our people.

Land Use

A Conservation Needs Inventory ^{1/} gives current detailed data on land use and conservation treatment needs of soils. Only 18.1 percent (788,128 acres) of the land area in the project is presently being used for cropland and grassland (See Figure 8). However, the Alabama Conservation Needs Inventory made in 1967 and published in 1970 shows the area has another 372,030 acres of Class I, II, and III land now in forest land (See Table 8). This additional land is capable of being used for cropland and grassland should it be needed to meet a food shortage.

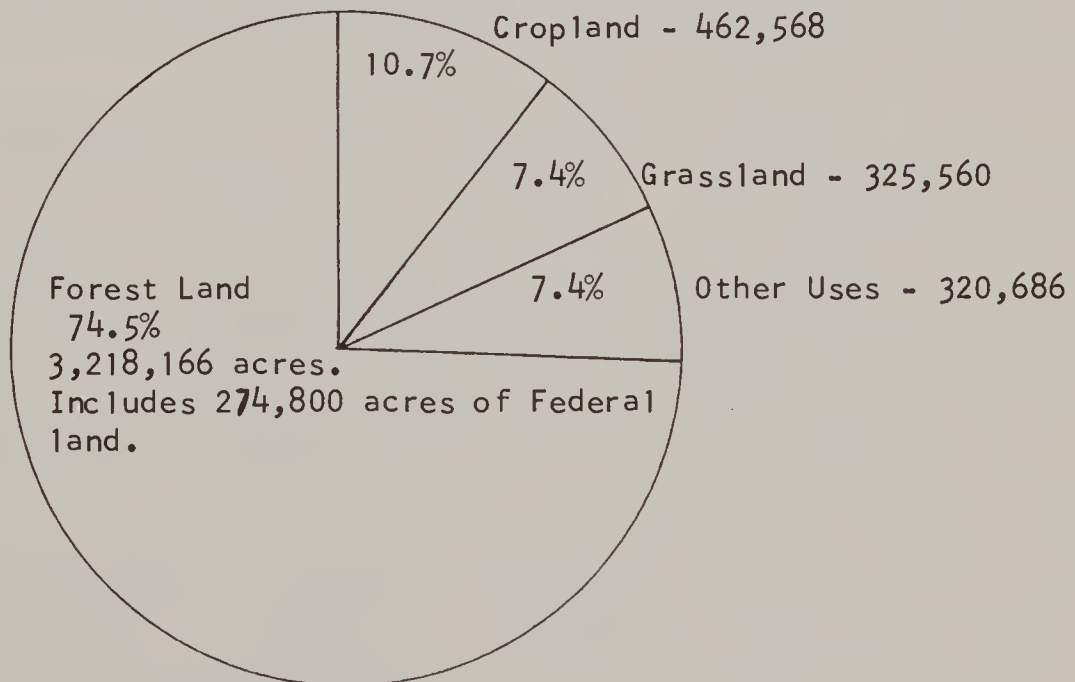


Figure 8 Land Use, Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project, 1970 CNI.

^{1/} Source: Alabama Conservation Needs Inventory, June 1970, Soil Conservation Service, Auburn, Alabama.

Land Capability Classification

Capability classification is a grouping of soils to show, in a general way, their suitability for various agricultural uses. It is a practical classification based on the degree and kind of permanent soil limitations. The degree of limitation is designated by Roman numerals I through VIII; the numerals indicate progressively greater limitations for practical use, and are defined below: ^{1/}

Class I lands have few limitations that restrict their use.

Class II lands have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.

Class III lands have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both.

Class IV lands have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants, require special conservation practices, or both.

Class V lands have little or no erosion hazard but have other limitations that are impractical to remove and, therefore, limit their use largely to pasture, forest land, or habitat for wildlife.

Class VI lands have severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and limit their use largely to pasture, woodland, or food and cover for wildlife.

Class VII lands have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable to cultivate and restrict their use largely to woodland or wildlife habitat. Some can be used for grazing.

Class VIII lands have limitations that preclude their use for commercial plant production and restrict their use to recreation, wildlife, water supply, or aesthetic purposes.

Subclasses are used to designate kinds of dominant limitation for agricultural use. The kind of limitation is designated by a small letter, e, w, or s, following the class numeral; e.g., IIe, IIw, IIs. The letter "e" indicates the main limitation is erosion, "w" indicates that the main limitation is excess water in or on the soil, and "s" indicates the limitation is due to soil properties such as droughtiness or limited soil depth for root growth. Table 8 shows the major land uses by land capability classes and subclasses for the project area. Figure 9 shows the overall general land use of the area.

^{1/} A. A. Klingbein and P. H. Montgomery, Land Capability Classification, Agricultural Handbook No. 210, September 1966, pp. 6-11 (Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 8.

PRESENT LAND USE ACREAGE
BY CAPABILITY CLASS AND SUBCLASS
COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT, 1967

| Capability Class and Subclass ^{1/} | Land Use | | | | Total |
|---|----------|---------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|
| | Cropland | Pasture | Forest | Other | |
| Ie | 28,037 | 6,599 | 13,705 | 1,397 | 49,738 |
| IIe | 108,059 | 43,448 | 88,410 | 13,748 | 255,715 |
| IIIe | 116,108 | 69,547 | 269,915 | 20,679 | 476,249 |
| IVe | 105,323 | 72,304 | 469,896 | 23,130 | 670,653 |
| VIe | 26,777 | 29,460 | 418,175 | 8,739 | 483,161 |
| VIIe | 10,748 | 8,276 | 430,986 | 4,115 | 454,125 |
| IIw | 29,868 | 24,676 | 56,296 | 2,958 | 113,748 |
| IIIw | 18,597 | 29,762 | 138,815 | 3,205 | 190,379 |
| IVw | 8,847 | 20,895 | 105,462 | 796 | 136,000 |
| Vw | 210 | 144 | 493 | - | 847 |
| VIw | - | - | - | - | - |
| VIIw | - | - | - | - | - |
| VIIIw | - | - | - | - | - |
| IIs | 3,611 | 3,717 | 13,056 | 1,423 | 21,807 |
| IIIs | 586 | 438 | 1,733 | - | 2,757 |
| IVs | 504 | 150 | 10,564 | 277 | 11,495 |
| Vs | - | - | - | - | - |
| VIIs | 2,245 | 2,246 | 75,222 | 1,103 | 80,861 |
| VIIIs | 3,048 | 11,838 | 850,455 | 11,738 | 877,079 |
| VIIIIs | - | - | 182 | - | 182 |
| Total | 462,568 | 325,560 | 2,943,366 ^{2/} | 93,358 | 3,824,852 |

Total Inventoried Land 3,824,852

Non-Inventoried Land

Urban and Built-Up Land 207,258

Federal Land 274,800

Small Water Areas 20,070

Total Non-Inventoried Land

502,128

Total Project Area

4,326,980

^{1/} Source: Alabama Conservation Needs Inventory, June 1970, Auburn, Alabama Soil Conservation Service.

^{2/} This figure does not include Federal forest land.

Land Use Planning

As shown in Table 8, there is less than 50,000 acres or 1% of Class I land. Since this land is ideally suited for growing food, and is a very limited resource in the project area, the RC&D Council feels a strong responsibility for encouraging its preservation as prime agricultural land. The Council will encourage land use regulation and the use of a soils map and its interpretation by qualified soil scientists in future developments. State of Alabama Health Department regulations now require the use of a soils map as a basis for planning housing subdivisions. More technically trained soil scientists will be needed to provide this information.

Conservation Plans

All land users, urban as well as rural, need to develop a conservation plan as a basis for the use of their land. Technical help in developing these plans is provided through soil and water conservation districts. This assistance is provided to fill a need not being met by private industry.

Conservation plans have been developed on less than 39 percent of the land in the area. The use of conservation plans in urban areas is just getting started.

Pollution

Approximately 565,860 acres of agriculture-related land in the project area have been identified as having severe erosion problems.^{1/} These areas are major contributors to off-site flooding, pollution, and sedimentation. Sedimentation is a major pollutant in the project area. There are 6,226 acres of mine spoil in the project area. These areas include coal strip mining - 1,650 acres; sand and gravel pits - 2,526; and others - 2,050 acres. ^{1/}

St. Clair County has 1,000 acres and Etowah County has 650 acres of untreated coal strip mining spoil. The other categories of clay and gravel pits totaling 4,576 acres are scattered throughout the project area. Adequate corrective measures are needed to reclaim these borrow pits and strip-mine areas.

There are 1,969 miles of utility rights-of-way needing treatment to help stabilize the soil. These rights-of-way should be developed for grassland and/or wildlife areas to help prevent water pollution.

Modern livestock and poultry production produces large volumes of waste. In the Piedmont portion of the project area, there is a concentration of poultry enterprises including laying hens and broilers. There are several large operations of beef cattle, dairy cattle, and swine throughout the area. Pulp and paper mills and processing plants for crop and animal products also contribute to air and water pollution.

^{1/} Inventory of County Rural Development Committees, 1974.

Inadequate land treatment during urban, utility, industrial, and highway construction is another major cause of soil erosion.

Major streambank erosion was estimated to be occurring at 121 locations throughout the project area involving some 799 miles of streambanks. Some form of stabilization treatment is needed to stabilize these eroding areas.

The Conservation Needs Inventory lists, by counties, conservation practices needed. This inventory provides basic data for planning RC&D land treatment measures.

In 1967, this inventory showed that only 14.6 percent of the pastureland and 19.1 percent of the cropland were considered adequately treated. Almost 177,518 acres of pasture needed improvement of present cover and about 76,800 acres needed reestablishment. Cropland problems are associated mostly with erosion on sloping land. The study indicates 131,762 acres need terraces, diversions, and strip cropping with better use of grass in rotations, crop residues, and annual cover crops. About 19,664 acres of cropland showed a need for drainage. Drainage is also needed on pastureland. The effect on wildlife values should be considered by a biologist in evaluating wetlands to be drained.

Several housing developments have been located in areas not properly drained. These areas need drainage in order to eliminate pollution and health hazards.

There are 1,668 miles ^{1/} of roadbanks that are polluting the streams and reservoirs of the project area with sediment. It is proposed in the treatment of critical areas that all roadbanks be treated within the next 15 years. High priority should be given to those in watershed project areas, around existing impoundments, around proposed impoundments, and in communities undertaking a general improvement.

^{1/} Inventory of County Rural Development Committees, 1973.

Water

Rivers

The Alabama-Coosa River Basin is part of the extensive Mobile River Basin, which also includes the drainage areas of the Mobile, Tombigbee, and Black Warrior Rivers. The Mobile River Basin is about 320 miles long. It starts in southeast Tennessee and northwest Georgia and runs diagonally across Alabama to near the southwest corner of the State. The total area of the drainage basin is 22,000 square miles; about 17,256 square miles are in Alabama with 6,817 square miles in the Coosa Valley RC&D project area.

The main streams in the Alabama-Coosa River system are the Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Alabama Rivers.

The Coosa River is formed at Rome, Georgia. It flows west into Alabama and then swings southward to Wetumpka, where it joins the Tallapoosa to form the Alabama River. Of its total length of 286 miles, 255 miles are in Alabama, and 168 miles are in the project area. The Alabama Power Company has constructed six power dams on the Coosa (the Jordan and Walter Boulding Dams are parts of the same development), so that the river flows from the Georgia line through a series of lakes. Five of these dams are in the project area.

The Tallapoosa River begins in Georgia about 40 miles west of Atlanta. It flows southwesterly for about 195 miles, then westerly for about 40 miles to its junction with the Coosa River. About 214 miles of the river are in Alabama, and approximately 184 miles are in the Coosa Valley RC&D area. Three Alabama Power Company dams form continuous lakes for about 33 miles above Tallassee. Alabama Power has plans to construct the Crooked Creek Hydro-electric Dam near the mouth of Crooked Creek Watershed in Randolph County. This lake will increase the continuous lakes on the Tallapoosa River to about 48 miles.

The topography of the project area varies widely from the high rounded mountains and steep, narrow valleys in the northeast, through the rolling hills and occasional low mountains of the central plateau. Rainfall is abundant and distributed fairly uniformly throughout the year. Floods resulting from general storms inundate bottomlands along the principal streams on an average of two to five times a year. Floods along smaller streams resulting from intense local storms are more frequent. Although a majority of the floods are confined to low-lying areas which are largely undeveloped, there is considerable flood damage, both rural and urban.

Despite rapid industrial development, agriculture is still the major factor in the economy of the basin, especially in the lower part. Cotton, corn, hay, and soybeans are the principal crops, and livestock and poultry production and dairying are increasing in importance. The trend is toward larger commercial type farms with increased use of machinery.

Manufacturing is an integral part of the basin economy. Industries throughout the basin produce lumber, pulpwood, furniture, textiles, and wearing apparel. Others produce primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery

transportation equipment, food, paper, chemicals, and products of stone, glass, clay, petroleum, coal, rubber, and leather.

Modern improvement of the rivers was authorized in the River and Harbor Act of 1945. In that Act, Congress authorized the comprehensive development of the entire system for flood control, power development, navigation, and other purposes, with the initial development being the construction of navigation-power dams on the Alabama River and at least one on the Coosa River. However, in 1954 Congress suspended the authorization for the Coosa River insofar as it provided for the development of power. This was done in order to permit further development of the Coosa River by the Alabama Power Company which already had three power dams on the river. The power company has built three new dams and modified its three original dams on the Coosa River under licenses from the Federal Power Commission (FPC). The FPC required that some flood control storage be managed by the Corps of Engineers, and that these areas be available for development of navigation facilities in the future.

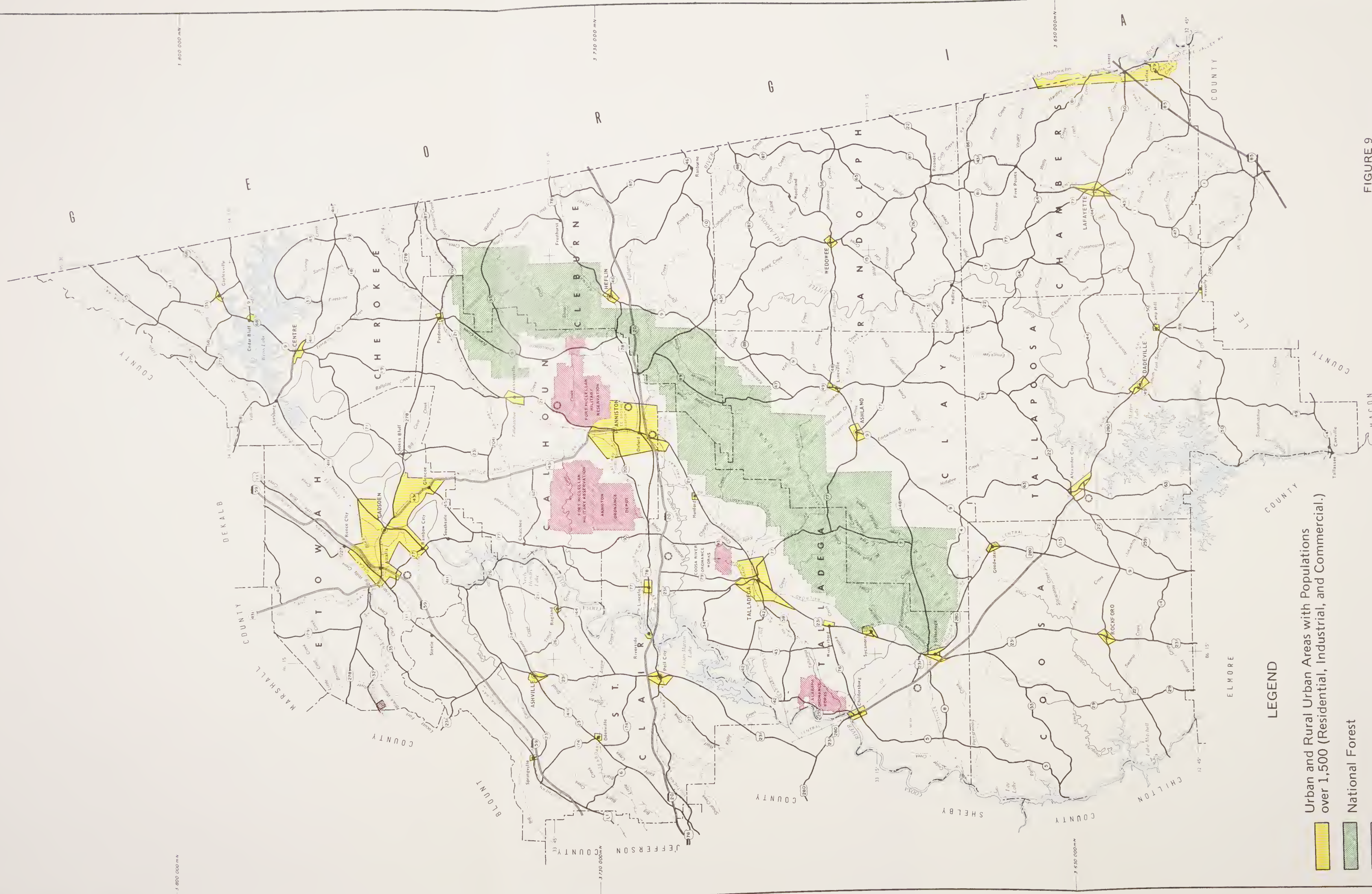
The Chattahoochee River flows from the Blue Ridge Mountains in northeast Georgia westerly and then south to a point near the Florida line. It forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama from a point a few miles north of Lanett in Chambers County to the Florida line, a river length of about 170 miles.

The West Point Dam site is on the Chattahoochee River about three miles upstream from West Point, Georgia, and Lanett, Alabama. The structure lies mainly in Troup County, Georgia, but extends into Chambers County, Alabama. Construction was initiated in 1966 and is presently scheduled for completion in 1974.

The project consists of a concrete structure, including a non-overflow section, an intake-powerhouse section, and a spillway section controlled by six flood gates in and adjacent to the original river channel, and long earth dam sections extending to high ground on each bank.

The dam will provide considerable, although not complete, flood protection for West Point and low-lying areas below the city. The area in Alabama to receive flood protection includes Lanett, Langdale, Riverview, Phenix City, and agricultural lands extending to the upper portion of the Walter F. George Lake. It will provide extensive new opportunities for boating, water sports, camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing and other recreational activities. As presently planned, there will be 43 public use areas around the lake. About 400 acres of reservoir lands in Chambers County, Alabama, have already been outgranted to the Burnt Village Park Commission for park development.

These river systems with impoundment reservoirs are an important and valuable physical and natural resource of the project area. Land along these rivers has great potential for the development of industry, house building, recreation, wildlife management, agriculture, and others.



Urban and Rural Urban Areas with Populations
over 1,500 (Residential, Industrial, and Commercial.)

National Forest

Water Areas Excess of 100 Acres

Strip Mined Areas

Predominately Agriculture

75.5% Woodland

7.4% Pasture

10.7% Cropland

7.4% Other

Military Reservation

FIGURE 9
GENERAL LAND USE
COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN
ALABAMA



General: This series Map, other Project Map, prepared at 1:50,000 scale (1 inch equals 4 miles), and reproduced at 1:625,000 scale (1 inch equals 10 miles).

Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision and General Highway Map, 1974 Revision

Flood Protection

Flood protection is a product of the West Point Corps of Engineers Dam on the Chattahoochee River and the Alabama Power Company Dams on the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. In addition, the Corps of Engineers carried out a flood control project on Black Creek in 1953 to help prevent flooding at Gadsden. This was done under authority of Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948. The project consisted of excavating a channel through the city and clearing the stream and banks to the Coosa River. During the years it has been in operation, the improvement has reduced flood losses by an estimated \$539,400. A small channel improvement project on Little Cove Creek was also authorized in 1962 under the Flood Control Act of 1948 to protect residential areas of Glencoe from flooding. It was completed in 1963 as a part of the accelerated public works program to aid the economy of the area. The work consists of enlarging and straightening about two miles of the creek channel east and north of town and paving under two bridges.

The following watershed areas have been organized with applications received for assistance under the Watershed Protection-Flood Prevention Act, Public Law 566:

TABLE 9
STATUS OF WATERSHED PROJECTS IN
THE COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT AREA

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Location (County)</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Mills Creek | Cherokee | 56,000 | Approved application |
| Bristows Creek | Etowah | 16,608 | Completed |
| Canoe Creek | St. Clair | 142,600 | Approved application |
| Tallahatchee Creek | Calhoun | 78,000 | Approved application |
| Terrapin Creek | Cleburne, Calhoun, Cherokee | 183,675 | Operational ^{1/} |
| Blue Eye Creek | Calhoun, Talladega | 14,131 | Operational |
| Beaver Shoals Creek | St. Clair | | Approved application |
| Choccolocco Creek | Calhoun, Cleburne, Clay, Talladega | 240,600 | Operational |
| Talladega Creek | Clay, Talladega | 105,970 | Authorized for planning |
| Cheaha Creek | Cleburne, Talladega, Clay | 72,934 | Operational |
| Cahulga Creek | Cleburne | 12,032 | Operational |
| Cane Creek | Cleburne | 39,200 | Approved application |
| Dynne Creek | Cleburne | 16,000 | Authorized for planning |
| Lost Creek | Cleburne | 17,139 | Completed |
| Ketchepedrakee Creek | Randolph, Cleburne, Clay | 35,110 | Operational |
| Crooked Creek | Randolph, Clay | 63,558 | Operational |
| Tallaseehatchie Creek | Clay, Talladega | 131,077 | Operational |
| Weogufka Creek | Talladega, Coosa | 85,632 | Planning terminated |
| Hillabohatchee Creek | Randolph | 8,300 | Preliminary investigation |

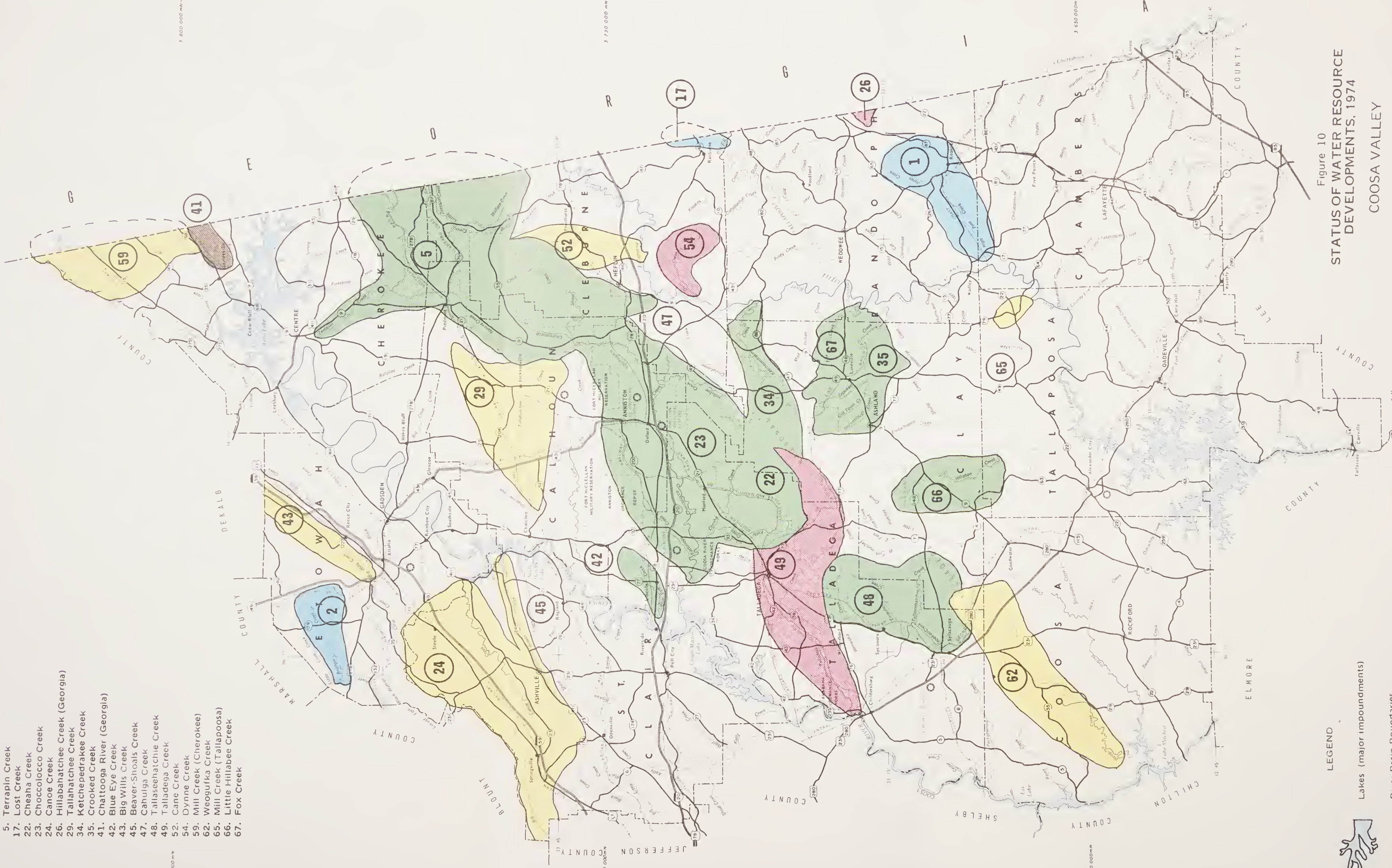
^{1/} Operational means that the watershed project plan has been approved and the project has been authorized for construction.

LEGEND

- 1. High Pine Creek
- 2. Bristow's Creek
- 5. Terrapin Creek
- 17. Lost Creek
- 22. Cheaha Creek
- 23. Choccolocco Creek
- 24. Canoe Creek
- 26. Hillabahatchee Creek (Georgia)
- 29. Tallahatchee Creek
- 34. Ketchepedrakee Creek
- 35. Crooked Creek
- 41. Chattooga River (Georgia)
- 42. Blue Eye Creek
- 43. Big Wills Creek
- 45. Beaver-Shoals Creek
- 47. Cahulga Creek
- 48. Tallaseehatchie Creek
- 49. Talladega Creek
- 52. Cane Creek
- 54. Dvne Creek
- 59. Mill Creek (Cherokee)
- 62. Weogurka Creek
- 65. Mill Creek (Tallapoosa)
- 66. Little Hillabee Creek
- 67. Fox Creek

3 800 000m

3 800 000m



Lakes (major impoundments)

River Basin Boundaries

Watershed Boundaries

Active Approved Applications

Planning Authorized

Work Plan Approved for Construction

Projects Completed

Projects Terminated or Not Active

LEGEND

Approximate Scale Miles

Unpublished Project Area Map of the Project Area
This map is a preliminary map and is not to be used for
any other purpose without the permission of the
Soil Conservation Service, Auburn, Alabama

Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision
and General Highway Map, 1974 Revision

Figure 10
STATUS OF WATER RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENTS, 1974

COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN
ALABAMA

TABLE 9

STATUS OF WATERSHED PROJECTS (contd.)

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Location (County)</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| High Pine Creek | Chambers, Randolph | 51,590 | Completed |
| Mill Creek | Tallapoosa | 6,100 | Approved application |
| Total Acres | | 1,426,256 | |

Channel improvement work has been installed in various watersheds under the PL-566 and RC&D programs. The total as of December 31, 1973, was 93.9 miles, including 73.7 miles applied to PL-566, and 20.2 miles to RC&D.

Additional upstream watershed structures are needed to reduce flooding which occurs on the major streams in the project area several times a year. These floodwater retarding structures could be developed as multi-purpose structures to include municipal and industrial water, irrigation water, recreation, or fish and wildlife water. In addition to development of these structures, land treatment above floodwater lakes is vitally important. Though it is a controversial part of the program, upstream channel work is frequently needed in certain watersheds. Such work helps to relieve streams that have become clogged with sediment and debris. Nevertheless, the total impact on the aesthetics and fish and wildlife should be rationally considered in planning such watershed projects. The project area cannot afford indiscriminate channel modification; neither can it afford to forego the needed flood protection and other improvement benefits available from this program. Often overlooked is the tremendous good done by the land treatment portion of this program. The RC&D Council urges that all projects be evaluated on their individual merits.

Lakes

Two public fishing lakes are located within the area--one in Clay and the other in Chambers County. The cities of Sylacauga, Ashland, Lineville, Heflin, Roanoke, LaFayette, and Anniston have developed a total of nine lakes for municipal and industrial water supply. These nine lakes have a total of 846 surface acres. There are more than 6,000 man-made ponds and lakes in the project area. Six water supply lakes have been completed under PL-566, one is under construction, and one is in design status. Table 10 inventories lakes of the project area and shows the county in which they are located. These lakes store water for livestock, fish, wildlife, fire control, spray purposes, and recreational uses.

An Appraisal of Potential for Outdoor Recreational Development prepared for each county lists 197 sites for lakes of five acres or larger for a total of 20,115 acres (See Table 10). In addition to the private fishing and recreational waters, Alabama Power Company lakes have developed as major recreational resources and will continue to develop as the need and interest arise. The Corps of Engineers' West Point Lake will also be a major source of recreation when complete.

TABLE 10 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL LAKE SITES OF FIVE ACRES OR LARGER
IN THE COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT (BY COUNTIES) 1/

| County | Existing Number | Lakes Acres | Potential Number | Lakes Acres |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Calhoun | 52 | 12,277 | 14 | 993 |
| Chambers | 40 | 714 | 14 | 694 |
| Cherokee | 14 | 36,406 | 9 | 324 |
| Clay | 23 | 515 | 10 | 580 |
| Cleburne | 53 | 971 | 13 | 459 |
| Coosa | 37 | 368 | 25 | 520 |
| Etowah | 11 | 437 | 18 | 408 |
| Randolph | 32 | 641 | 13 | 11,535 |
| St. Clair | 20 | 1,123 | 6 | 190 |
| Talladega | 33 | 7,713 | 20 | 347 |
| Tallapoosa | 21 | 22,836 | 55 | 4,065 |
| TOTAL | 336 | 84,001 | 197 | 20,115 |

1/ Source: Soil Conservation Records made on ponds and impoundments, and County Appraisal for Outdoor Recreational Development.

Ground Water

In general, ground water supplies are adequate except in Clay, Chambers, Cleburne, Cherokee, Coosa, Tallapoosa, and in the Sand Mountain area along the north border of Etowah County. Water quality, quantity, and depth of wells vary greatly due to geological variation. Many cities have gone to surface streams and storage reservoirs for needed water supplies. Figure 11 is a map depicting ground water availability.

Problems and Needs

Listed below are problems and needs that prevent effective use of land and water resources within the project area:

1. Land-use planning is inadequate, and there is insufficient coordination for such planning between local governments.
2. Resource conservation planning and application of sound conservation practices are not effectively employed.

LEGEND

1

PIEDMONT PLATEAU: This area is generally underlain by folded and faulted metamorphic rocks. The average yield from drilled wells ranges from 2 to 50 gpm with an occasional well producing 100 gpm or more. Most wells range from 100 to 250 feet in depth. The static water level is usually from 15 to 25 feet. Shallow dug wells of less than 50 feet total depth are generally ample for limited domestic use. Although water quality is excellent, only 30 percent of the municipalities in this area depend on wells as a source of water.

2

VALLEY AND RIDGE: This area is underlain by massive limestone, chert, and shale. Generally, wells produce from 5 to 50 gpm with an occasional production of as much as 300 gpm. The usual depth of wells is from 150 to 300 feet while the static water level ranges from 515 to 50 feet. Water quality is generally good, however, water high in sulfur is found in isolated locations.

3

APPALACHIAN PLATEAU: Sandstone and shale are the underlying rocks of this area. Ground water of good quality is found in the joints, fractures, and bedding planes of these rocks. Wells ranging from 150 to 500 feet in depth generally produce less than 50 gpm. The static water level occurs in a wide range of from 40 to 180 feet. In some localities, the water may be somewhat mineralized with iron and sulfates.

4

UPPER COASTAL PLAIN: This area is underlain by sands, gravels, and clays. The yield of water, the depth of water, and the static water level are quite variable. The yield ranges from 50 to 500 gpm, the depth of wells from 200 to 1400 feet, and the static water ranges from 70 to 300 feet. Water is generally of good quality, though in some areas is salty.

1/ Source: L.G. Brackeen, Ground Water (Montgomery, Alabama: Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industry, 1955.)

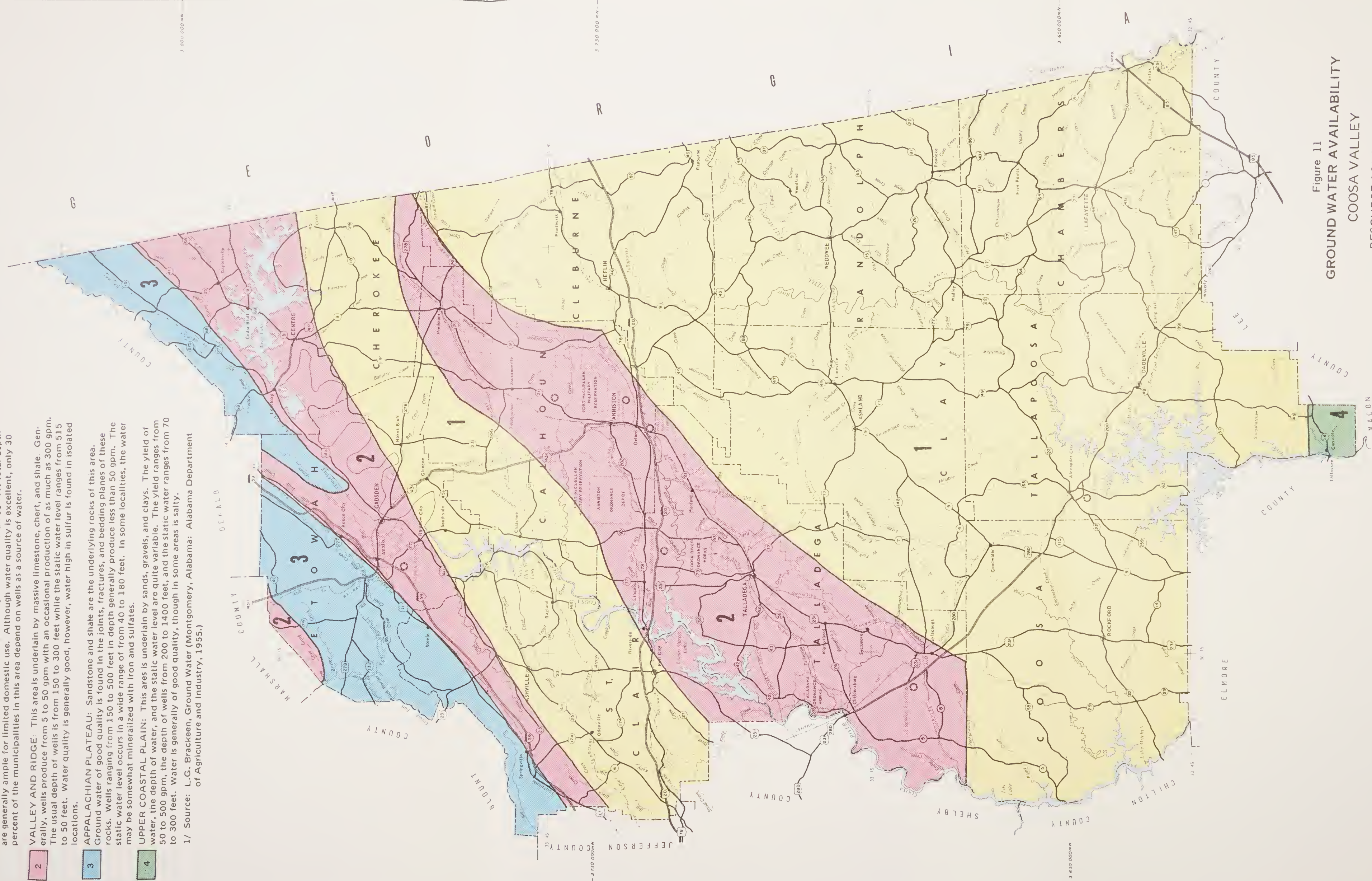


Figure 11
GROUND WATER AVAILABILITY
COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN
ALABAMA



Approximate Scale Miles
0 5 10 15 20

This map is a projection of the Coosa Valley project area. It is not a true map of the area and should not be used for navigation.

Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision and General Highway Map, 1974 Revision

3. Joint efforts between cities, utility companies and highway construction units are needed to reduce soil erosion and prevent excess sedimentation in streams.
4. Joint efforts need to be made between local governments, businesses, industries or others to enhance the environment or to restore and maintain areas of natural beauty. Such areas are needed for teaching conservation as well as for aesthetic reasons.
5. There is an insufficient number of multipurpose lakes to provide for recreation, flood control, and municipal and industrial water supply.
6. Drainage of agricultural and urban areas is not adequate in all areas.
7. Technical and financial assistance is needed by landowners and operators for planning and applying conservation practices. Such assistance needs to emphasize the multiple land-use concept of planning.
8. Technical and financial assistance is needed to develop the water resources to their fullest capacity. Special attention needs to be directed toward channel modification to prevent flooding and improve agricultural lands and toward springs and surface water supplies for rural areas.

Forestry



Promote woodland improvement through local forestry associations.



Maximum production is needed to insure future generations of adequate wood products.



Rural fire defense units provide protection from wildfire.



Tree planting provides beautiful forests and a supply of wood products.

FORESTRY

General Situation

The 3,218,166 acres of forested land make up 74.5 percent of the total land area in the project area. ^{1/} Included in this total is the 206,605 acres in the Talladega National Forest. ^{2/} The forest land in the project area has a positive effect on the economic and social lives of area residents. An abundance of forest products are harvested each year. Forests provide jobs, wood products, and a way of life for many people. Residents have historically depended on forests for quality living.

Ownership -- A total of 26,782 different owners control the area's forest lands. ^{3/} The largest part of the area's forests are owned by private individuals. Figure 12 shows the ownership of the area's forest land. The average size forest holding varies from 29 acres in Coosa County to 128 acres in Cleburne County. (See Table 11).

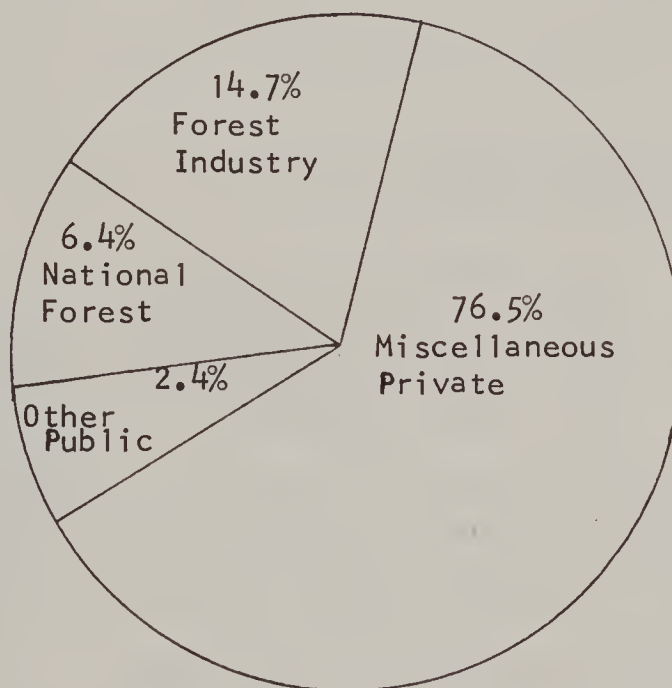


Figure 12. Forest Land Ownership, Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project, 1974.

^{1/} Forest statistics for Alabama Counties, U.S.F.S., Southern Forest Experiment Stations.

^{2/} Annual Statistical Report of National Forest Areas, John O. Kirby, U.S. Forest Service, July 1, 1973.

^{3/} Forest Land Ownership, Alabama Forestry Commission.

TABLE 11

AVERAGE SIZE FOREST HOLDINGS
COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT AREA

| County | Percent of Forest Land in Holdings of Less Than 500 Acres ^{1/} | Average Acreage in Private Non-Industrial Holdings of Less Than 500 Acres ^{1/} | Number of Owners of Forest Land Tracts of Less Than 500 Acres ^{1/} |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Calhoun | 77 | 90 | 2,168 |
| Chambers | 67 | 60 | 2,942 |
| Cherokee | 59 | 82 | 1,760 |
| Clay | 67 | 76 | 2,785 |
| Cleburne | 65 | 128 | 1,548 |
| Coosa | 36 | 29 | 2,195 |
| Etowah | 79 | 58 | 2,762 |
| Randolph | 67 | 60 | 2,942 |
| St. Clair | 63 | 45 | 4,365 |
| Talladega | 66 | 88 | 2,230 |
| Tallapoosa | 49 | 55 | 2,977 |

Forest Types -- Five forest types are native to the project area. (See Figure 13). The acreage in each type is:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Longleaf - Slash | 67,000 |
| Loblolly - Shortleaf | 1,215,166 |
| Oak - Pine | 882,000 |
| Oak - Hickory | 958,000 |
| Oak - Gum - Cypress | 96,000 |

There are 2.35 billion cubic feet of growing stock timber in the project area. Pine makes up 60 percent of this or 1.4 billion cubic feet, 20 percent or .47 billion cubic feet is oak, 7 percent or .18 billion cubic feet is gum, and 13 percent or .30 billion cubic feet is miscellaneous hardwoods. ^{2/}

The area has 6.3 billion board feet of saw timber of which 69 percent is pine, 19 percent is oak, 4 percent is gum, and 8 percent is miscellaneous hardwood. The average acre in the Coosa Valley project area has a stocking of 2,000 board feet of saw timber and 5.45 standard cords of growing stock. On the average 40-acre block of forest land in the area, there are 15.6 acres of pine, 10.8 acres of pine-hardwood, 3.6 acres of bottomland hardwood, and 8.0 acres of upland hardwood. The pine saw timber volume in the area is presently increasing at the rate of 126.4 board feet per acre per year. ^{3/}

^{1/} Forestry Land Ownership, Alabama Forestry Commission.

^{2/} Forest Statistics for Alabama Counties, U.S.F.S., Southern Forest Experiment Stations.

^{3/} Forest Statistics for Alabama Counties.

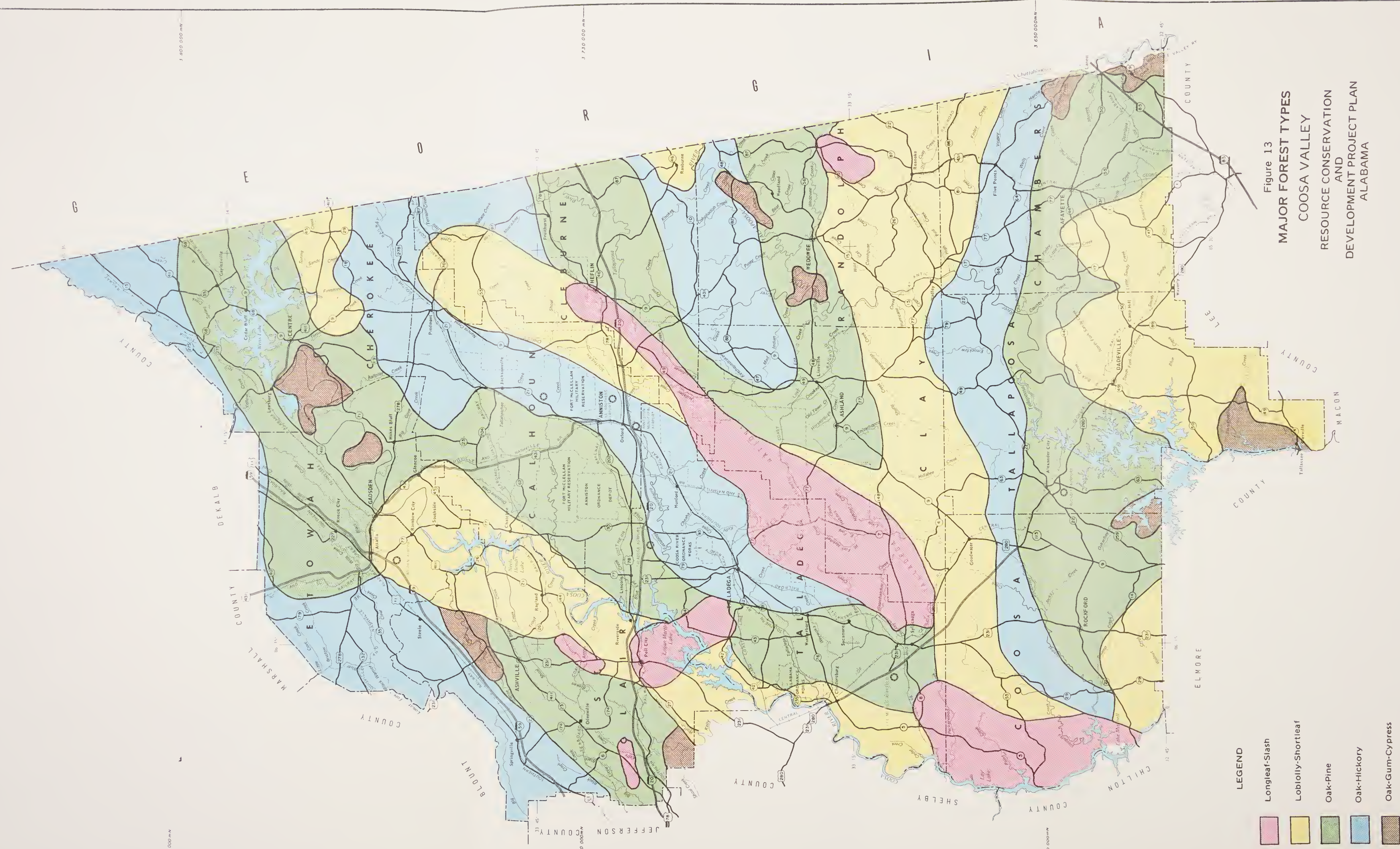


Figure 13
MAJOR FOREST TYPES
COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN
ALABAMA

COOSA VALLEY PROJECT AREA

Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision
and General Highway Map, 1974 Revision

Forest Industries -- One hundred forty-five outlets for forest products are located in the project area. These businesses employ 6,020 people ^{1/} and add an estimated \$132,000,000 ^{2/} to the economy through processing, harvesting, and transportation of forest products. Forest landowners receive approximately \$12,000,000 each year for stumpage sold.^{3/} Most pulpwood cut in the area is transported to Kimberly Clark Corporation at Coosa Pines, to Alabama Kraft at Mahrt, and to U.S. Plywood Champion Papers, Inc., at Courtland. In addition, wood processing plants located outside the project area process timber grown and harvested inside the area. See Figure 14 for locations of the major wood processing industries.

A plywood mill is now under construction in Talladega. This new mill will provide a new outlet for forest products and 250 additional jobs. Even with this development, however, more market outlets are needed.

Non-Timber Values -- The impact of non-timber products on the local economy is difficult to evaluate as little direct income is derived from non-timber products. However, the economy and the quality of life of area residents are positively affected by good quality water, good hunting and fishing, and an aesthetically pleasing countryside.

National Forest Land -- The project area includes 206,605 acres of the Talladega National Forest located in Talladega, Clay, Cleburne, and Calhoun Counties. ^{4/}

There are two ranger districts in the project area to administer the management of National Forest Lands. One district is located in Talladega and the other is located in Heflin. ^{5/}

The following are estimates of proposed activities within the project area: ^{5/}

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>Average Accomplishments Per Year</u> |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Planting | 2500 Acres |
| Site Preparation | 2800 Acres |
| Site Preparation (Prescribed Burn) | 1000 Acres |
| TSI (Release) | 450 Acres |
| TSI - (Precommercial Thin) | 200 Acres |
| Landline Established and Mtce. | 50 Miles |
| Wildlife (Prescribed Burn) | 500 Acres |
| Hunter Camps Maintained | 13 Each |
| Road Maintenance | 260 Miles |
| Road Construction | 5 Miles |

^{1/} Inventory by County RD Committees, 1974.

^{2/} Alabama Forestry Commission, John Kelly, Forest Statistician.

^{3/} Alabama Forestry Commission Severance Tax Records, 1973, John Kelly, Forest Statistician.

^{4/} Annual Statistical Report of National Forest Areas, John O. Kirby, U.S. Forest Service July 1, 1973.

^{5/} U.S. Forest Service.



Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision
and General Highway Map, 1974 Revision

Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision
and General Highway Map, 1974 Revision

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WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN
ALABAMA

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>Average Accomplishments Per Year</u> |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Road Reconstruction | 2 Miles |
| Recreation - Developed Sites (Mtce.) | 5 Each |
| Trail Construction | 3 Miles |
| Trail Maintenance | 12 Miles |

Potential -- The soils of the area are indicators of potential production. Planting improved tree varieties, fertilization, and other cultural methods must be based on soil types. Soils information has been expanded by computer to show the following soil production potentials for the area.^{1/}

TABLE 12 WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUPS

| Production Group | Acreage in Group | Percent to Total Woodland | Loblolly Pine | | Hardwood Average | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | | | Average Annual Potential Production Acre (Doyle) | | Annual Production Potential (Doyle) | |
| | | | *M.B.F. | Cords | M.B.F. | Cords |
| 1 - Very High Production | 186,452 | 6 | 0.495 | 1.2 | 0.351 | 0.58 |
| 2 - High Production | 138,232 | 4 | 0.449 | 1.07 | 0.235 | 0.48 |
| 3 - Moderately High Production | 877,610 | 27 | 0.325 | 0.86 | 0.196 | 0.40 |
| 4 - Moderate Production | 1,730,961 | 54 | 0.233 | 0.74 | 0.130 | 0.36 |
| 5 - Low Production | 284,911 | 9 | 0.192 | 0.66 | 0.085 | 0.32 |
| Total | 3,218,166 | | | | | |

* Thousand Board Feet

^{1/} SCS ADP Printout and Forest Statistics for Alabama Counties. Printouts are in the process of being revised.

TABLE 13

SPECIES IN PRODUCTION GROUP

| Production Group | Pine Acres | Percent of Total | Hardwood Acres | Percent of Total | Eastern Redcedar Acres | Percent of Total |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 41,791 | 1.3 | 144,661 | 4.5 | | |
| 2 | 19,288 | 0.6 | 118,944 | 3.7 | | |
| 3 | 527,209 | 16.4 | 350,401 | 10.9 | | |
| 4 | 1,028,690 | 32.0 | 700,803 | 21.8 | 1,468* | .1 |
| 5 | 128,588 | 4.0 | 148,661 | 4.5 | 7,662* | .2 |
| | <u>1,745,566</u> | <u>54.3</u> | <u>1,463,470</u> | <u>45.5</u> | <u>9,130</u> | <u>.3</u> |

* A mixture of hardwoods and cedars.

Assuming the present pine, hardwood, and redcedar acreages were distributed as above, the total average annual potential of the forest could be:

| Species | M.B.F. (Doyle) | Cords | Posts |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Pine | 465,064 | 1,370,286 | - |
| Hardwood | 251,147 | 581,017 | - |
| Eastern Redcedar | - | - | 471,180 |
| | <u>716,211</u> | <u>1,951,303</u> | <u>471,180</u> |

The conversion of upland sites in production groups 3,4, and 5 to pine could double the volume production of wood.

Reasonable 10-year goals for forest resources are:

1. To increase the net annual growth per acre by 25 percent.
2. To bring 10,000 acres annually under forest management. This would require the preparation of about 100 management plans each year.
3. To incorporate multiple-use concepts of forest management in area planning and project development to improve the quality of the environment and to protect the forest resource.
4. To develop markets for low-grade hardwoods.
5. To decrease acres burned annually by wildfire from 23,608 acres to 10,000 acres or less.
6. To reduce erosion by avoiding site preparation on steep slopes and by leaving filter strips along streams, and to carefully plan logging roads and skid trails to minimize erosion.

7. To locate or create markets for wastes from forest product mills.
8. To increase the number of acres prescribed burned.

Problems and Needs -- The most serious problems hampering the development and productive use of the forest resources of the area are poor stocking, inadequate markets, and the lack of interest among landowners in forest management.

The majority of the forested area needs improved stocking to assure a reasonable return to landowners from timber. Approximately 1,203,331 acres needs establishment or reinforcement plantings. ^{1/}

Many stands of trees are dominated by cull trees because of poor management practices; failure to reestablish desirable trees is a significant example. Stand improvement measures are needed on 1,031,849 acres to release desirable trees from overtopping culls. ^{1/}

In order to effectively deal with landowner indifference, we must consider attitude development. The attitude of the local small landowner toward his forest land is the key to developing the forest resources in the area. Forestry education is needed to help develop a good positive attitude.

Other problems and needs are (1) better cooperation among agencies, (2) more procurers willing to buy timber from small tracts, (3) more forestry associations, (4) better fire protection, (5) absentee owners, (6) forestry contractors, (7) the age of landowners, (8) low wages paid to workers, (9) a kudzu control program, and (10) better financing for public agencies dealing with landowners.

Soil Erosion -- Erosion reduces the productivity of soils, and it should be held to a minimum when possible. With the exception of logging roads, skidding trails, and mechanical site-prepared areas, little soil movement is occurring on project area forest land. More planning should be done in locating and maintaining logging roads in order to minimize soil erosion. Care must always be exercised in laying out mechanical site preparation jobs. Mechanical site preparation should be avoided on steep slopes.

Multiple Use Management -- While applying forest practices, owners can protect and often enhance wildlife habitat, aesthetics, and other non-timber values. This requires careful planning and application of practices. Certain areas can be interspersed with wildlife plantings. More technical assistance is needed to prepare multiple use management plans and assist owners in carrying out recommended practices. Livestock is excluded from the majority of area woodlands; however, there is a potential to develop better forage resources under many of the area's pine stands. Young pine stands also offer excellent natural shelter for livestock.

^{1/} Alabama Conservation Needs Inventory, June 1970

Some of the finest scenery and recreational areas in Alabama are located in this area. Cheaha Park, Little River Canyon, Noccalula Falls, Weiss Lake, Martin Lake, Logan Martin Lake, Lay Lake, and Neely Henry Lake are some of the scenic and recreational areas that are heavily used and that will be used even more heavily in the future.

Aesthetics should be given special consideration in any management work that is visible. Landowners who manage their land at less than full economic potential in order to keep it aesthetically pleasing should be at least partially compensated for this with some sort of public payment or recognition.

Resource Protection -- Nine of the eleven counties in the project area have inadequate men and/or equipment to adequately control forest fires. Additional truck-tractor units and one man per county would be adequate to give these counties adequate protection from forest fires.

Land management for fire prevention is also needed. Periodic prescribed fires are needed on much of the area's forest land to reduce forest fuel, prepare sites for natural seeding, improve wildlife habitat, and control undesirable hardwoods.

Southern pine beetles have caused considerable timber losses throughout the project area in the last several years. This insect is in epidemic or near epidemic proportions in all parts of the project area. Frequent aerial surveys are needed during the warm months. Application of good management practices will retard the advances of this pest.

Major forest diseases found in the area are littleleaf disease, fusiform, rust, and various hardwood rots. Littleleaf disease is so common that most landowners are hesitant to manage a stand of shortleaf pine.

A continuous information program to help inform the public about the destructiveness of wildfire is needed. More law enforcement is also needed because the leading cause of wildfire in the project area is arson. The best control of insects, disease, and wildfire is prevention which is brought about by applying good forest management practices.

Forest Land Values -- There is a wide spread in the reported market values of forest land in the area. Forest land values range from \$100 to \$250 per acre in Cleburne County to \$400 to \$800 per acre in Chambers County. ^{1/} Forest land is considered a valuable and desirable commodity in the project area. During the past 10 years the market value of forest land in the area has consistently increased at a rate well above that of inflation.

^{1/} Inventory by County RD Committees, 1974.

The danger in this situation is that when land values are high and stumpage values are low, the speculative value of the land becomes greater than its value as a unit of production. Public education is needed that will encourage sustained-yield land management and discourage speculation.

Markets -- Markets for most timber products in the area are fair to good. However, most landowners harvest at 5 to 10-year intervals and they fail to keep up with current market conditions. Sound technical advice from consultant foresters, industrial foresters, and foresters of state and federal agencies can help landowners sell trees for their greatest economic return. Education programs are needed to help inform landowners of markets and changes in market conditions.

Assistance is needed to help develop local markets and to help smaller wood using mills make more efficient use of wood and residues.

Agriculture



Provide technical assistance to develop high income-producing crops.



Conserve and develop prime agricultural land.



Encourage better pasture and livestock management.



Proper land use helps insure high levels of production for the future.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural resources covered in this section are cropland and grassland and the crops and livestock produced on these lands. The agricultural phase of woodland, wildlife, and recreation are covered in other sections of this plan.

Early Agriculture

Agriculture has been important in the Coosa Valley Project area for a long time. The project area is known to have been a part of the Creek Indian Territory. Agriculture, on a small scale, was important to these early Americans. But agriculture did not really flourish until the Creeks ceded their land to the white man in 1832.

Early settlers of the project area were mostly farmers. They came from Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Virginia. Cultivated crops and livestock production were limited to home use during the period of early settlement because local markets and transportation were not present. Cotton and corn became very important after railroads were constructed.

Present Agriculture

Cotton and corn are still important to the area's agriculture, but their values have shown a steady decline for many years. Livestock and poultry are now the major sources of agricultural income. In 1969, the income from livestock and poultry was almost six times that for crops. The total sales during that year for livestock, poultry, and crops were almost 68.8 million dollars. ^{1/}

Table 14 shows the value of livestock, poultry, and crops for 1959 and 1969.

TABLE 14 - VALUE OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND CROPS SOLD IN THE COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA
1959 and 1969

| Categories | Years | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1959 | 1969 |
| | Dollars | |
| All Crops | 15,416,394 | 9,999,974 |
| Livestock, Poultry and their Products | <u>24,411,008</u> | <u>58,633,628</u> |
| Total Crops and Livestock | 39,827,402 | 68,633,602 |

Source: Agricultural Census, 1959 and 1969.

^{1/} Agricultural Census, 1969.

The 1969 value of farms and farm buildings was \$252,010,534.^{1/} The value of an average 170 acre farm during the same year was more than \$30,000.

Number and Size of Farms - In 1959, the project area had 13,715 farms.^{2/} By 1969, the number had reduced to 8,199. During the same period, the average farm size increased from 130 acres to 170 acres.^{1/ 2/} The total land occupied by farms decreased from 1,782,135 acres to 1,398,428 acres between 1959 and 1969.^{1/ 2/} In 1959, about one-third of the farms were less than 50 acres in size, but 10 years later this size class made up just over one-fourth of the total number.

Figure 15 shows the trend in size classes of farms in the project area.

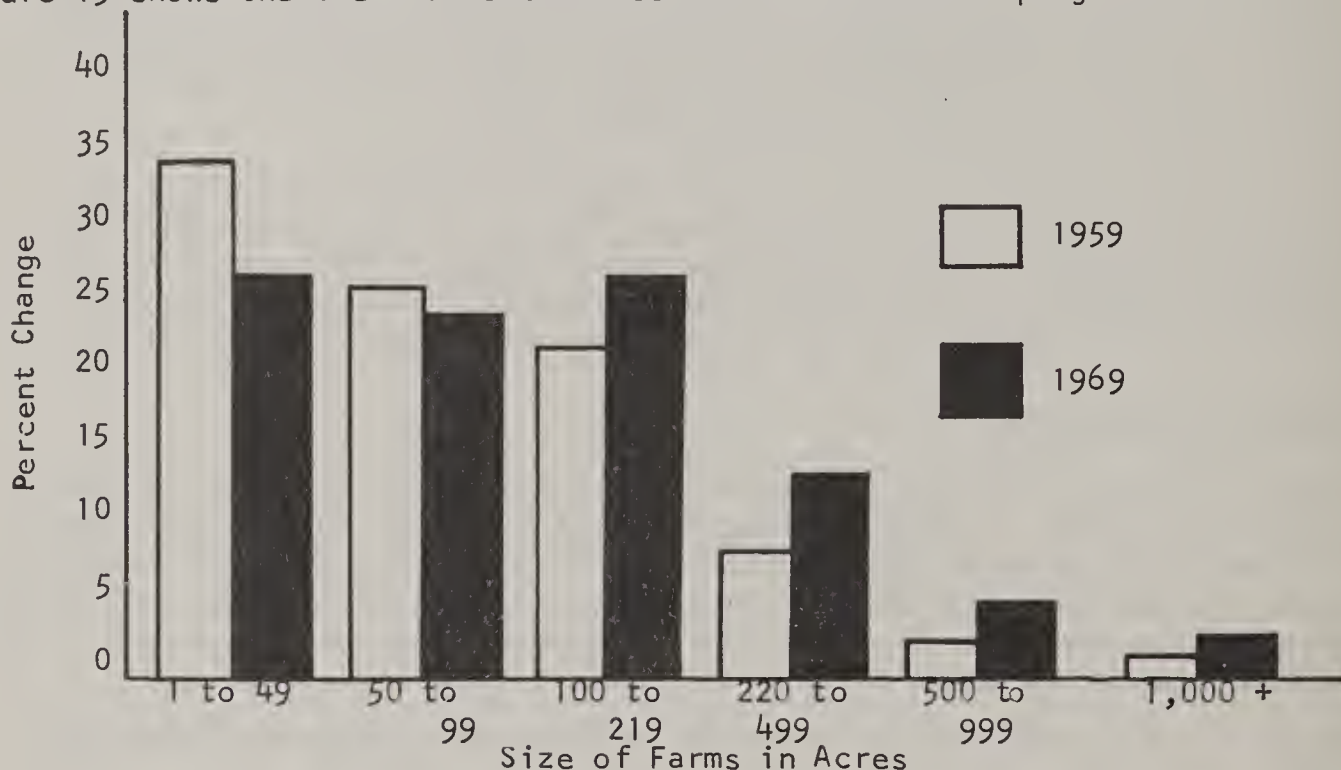


Figure 15. The change in Size Class of Farms between 1959 and 1969 in the Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project Area.

Source: Agricultural Census, 1959 and 1969.

Farm Ownership - Approximately 7,730 farms or almost 95 percent of the 8,200 farms in the project area in 1969 were owned or partly owned by the people that farmed them. This compares with about 78 percent of ownerships or part ownerships in 1959.^{1/ 2/} The percent of tenancy reduced during the 10-year period from 22.4 percent to 5.7 percent. Farm tenancy in 1969 was well below the state average. The average age of farm operators increased from 52.5 years of age in 1959 to 53.1 years of age in 1969.^{1/ 2/}

^{1/} Agricultural Census, 1969.

^{2/} Agricultural Census, 1959.

Economic Class - In 1959, about 75 percent of the farms in the project area reported gross sales of less than \$2,500 per farm. Ten years later, approximately 63 percent of the farms still reported less than \$2,500 in annual gross sales. Figure 16 shows farms by value of annual gross sales.

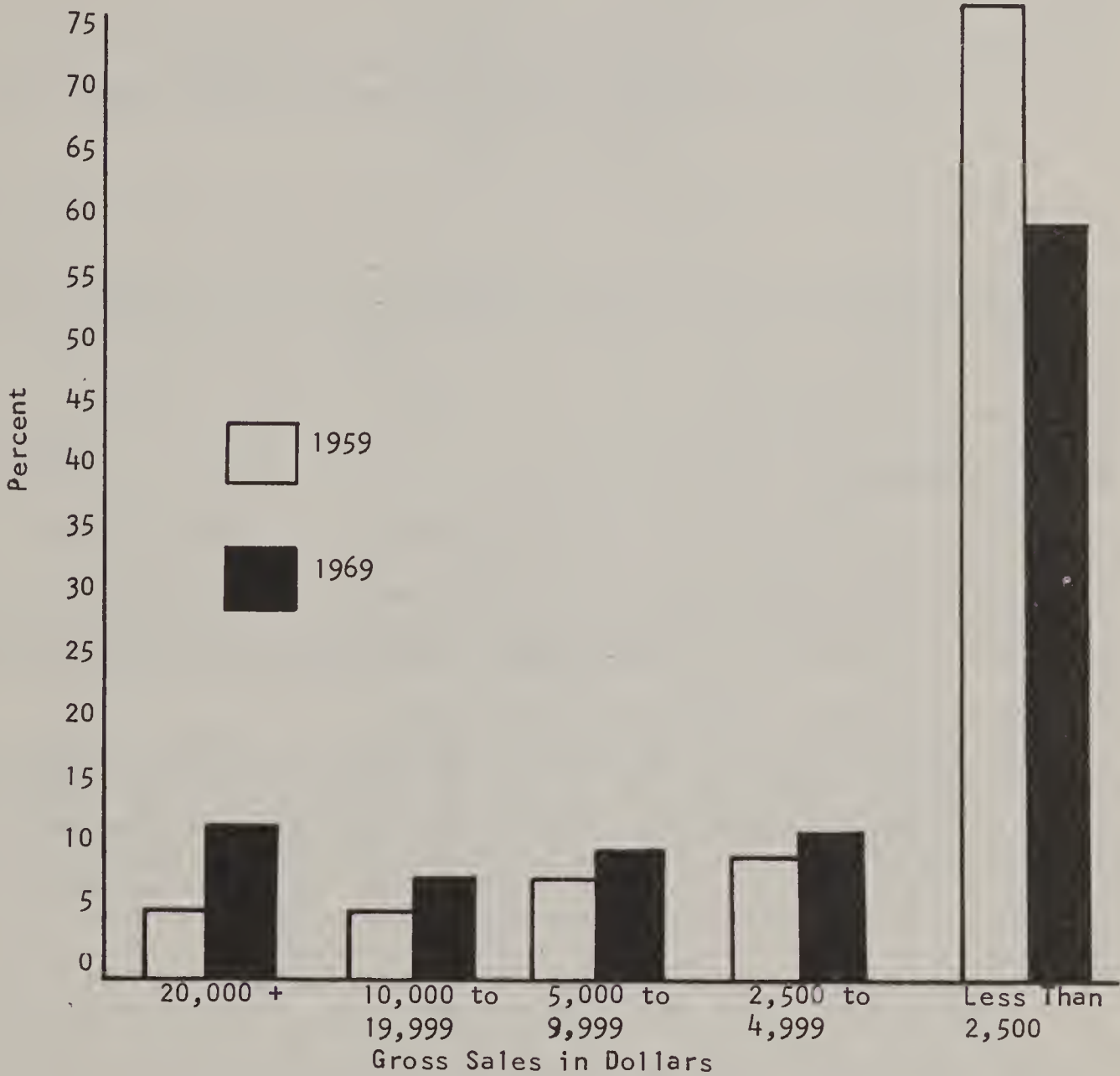


Figure 16. Percentage of Farms by Value of Agricultural Products Sold in the Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project Area, 1959 and 1969.

Source: Agricultural Census, 1959 and 1969.

Agribusiness ^{1/} - A study of agribusiness in the state was made in 1966-67 and updated in 1972-73. The annual volume of agribusiness was \$409,325,000 in the project area in 1972. ^{2/} This was more than 2½ times the amount reported in 1966. ^{3/} This business was generated from 308 industries. The 1972 agribusiness employment was 46,039 full-time employees and 1,525 part-time workers. This employment was almost two times the amount reported in the 1966 survey. Table 15 shows a summary of agribusiness for the project area.

TABLE 15 - AGRIBUSINESS (EXCLUDES FORESTRY)
COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA
1966 and 1972

| Categories | Years | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1966 | 1972 |
| Industries (No.) | 268 | 308 |
| Full-Time Employees (No.) | 26,426 | 46,039 |
| Part-Time Employees (No.) | 543 | 1,523 |
| Business Volume (Dollars) | 157,650,000 | 409,325,000 |
| Total Capital Investment (Dollars) | 135,428,000 | 526,953,000 |

Source: Agribusiness in Alabama, 1967 and 1973.

Agricultural Field Crops - There was a large reduction in total acreage of major field crops in the project area for the 10-year period of 1962 to 1972. Corn acreage declined at a steady and rapid rate. Acreage decline has occurred in all counties. Cotton acreage declined at a moderate rate for the project area as a whole but increased in some counties. During the 10-year period, soybeans acreage for the project area increased from 8,710 acres to 32,400 acres. Wheat acreage increased from 2,070 acres to 6,140 acres. Table 16 shows acreages for major crops.

-
- ^{1/} The results reported in this section excludes forestry-related business.
^{2/} Agribusiness in Alabama, Alabama Resource Development Committee, 1973.
^{3/} Agribusiness in Alabama, Alabama Resource Development Committee, 1968.

TABLE 16 - ACREAGE OF MAJOR FIELD CROPS OF THE
COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA
1962 - 1967 - 1972

| Crop | Years | | |
|----------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1962 | 1967 | 1972 |
| | ----- Acres ----- | | |
| Cotton | 71,100 | 34,140 | 48,730 |
| Corn | 99,400 | 61,400 | 29,050 |
| Soybeans | 8,710 | 22,600 | 32,400 |
| Wheat | 2,070 | 4,330 | 6,140 |

Source: Alabama Agricultural Statistics; 1962, 1967, and 1972.

Livestock - Livestock and poultry are very important in the project area. In 1969, the value of livestock and poultry sold was more than 58.5 million dollars. This was more than double the amount sold in 1959. ^{1/} Almost 43 million broilers were produced and sold in 1969 compared to slightly more than 21.5 million in 1959. The production of eggs is very important in some counties. The number of cattle increased from 145,500 in 1962 to 209,700 in 1972. ^{2/} The number of swine decreased from about 63,000 to about 55,300 during the same 10-year period.

Land Use and Conservation Treatment - The Conservation Needs Inventory in 1967 shows cropland and grassland in the project area to be 462,568 acres and 325,560 acres respectively. ^{3/} About 19,750 acres of cropland are used mostly for the production of hay. Less than one-fourth of the cropland was considered to be adequately treated when the inventory was made. Most cropland problems are associated with erosion. Over 268,000 acres of pasture needed some type of conservation treatment.

Trends - Farms in the project area are getting larger. They are being worked by fewer people with larger equipment, and they require larger investments. More use is being made of fertilizers and agricultural pesticides. The total amount of cultivated row crops is declining, and the amount of pastureland is increasing.

The return on investments on agricultural lands has not kept pace with the more developed land use categories in recent years. In the future, it is expected that small farms will continue to consolidate with larger ones.

^{1/} Agricultural Census, 1959 and 1969.

^{2/} Alabama Agricultural Statistics, 1962 and 1972.

^{3/} Conservation Needs Inventory, Alabama, 1967.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

The Coosa Valley RC&D project area has potential resources to accelerate its present progress in agriculture. A study of projected and potential agricultural land use and returns for Alabama agriculture indicates there is a good potential for cotton, soybeans, wheat, and pasture. ^{1/} Poultry and cattle operations have been making good progress and are expected to continue their present rate of growth.

Crops and Cropland Treatment - The major problems associated with cultivated crops include soil erosion, insects, weeds, diseases, inadequate fertilization, flooding, and topography unsuitable for large equipment. These problems cause high production costs and reduce yields.

Much cropland is being used beyond its capabilities. This is evident by the fact that only 22 percent was adequately treated for erosion control in 1967. ^{2/} Up-and-down-hill cultivation is a common occurrence, especially on small fields. Many fields have slopes that are extremely difficult to terrace and contour. Many of the terrace systems that have been applied in the past have been removed or disregarded because they are not suited to larger equipment. Some fields are being plowed during the late fall and winter and are left bare and unprotected to erosion until cultivated crops provide cover in the spring.

In 1967, about 15 percent of the cropland needed additional protection from cover crops or crop residues.

Continuous row cropping is quite common with cotton, soybeans, and corn crops. Growing cultivated row crops year after year on the same land intensifies insect, disease, weed, and erosion problems. About 17 percent of the project area's cropland needs rotations that include sod crops, and about 4 percent needs to be converted to permanent cover.

Tenant farming is steadily decreasing in the project area; however, it still presents some cropland problems. Tenancy is often associated with short-term leases that do not provide for adequate liming, fertilization, and conservation measures.

There is severe competition from other sectors of the economy for good cropland. Prime cropland is usually best suited for industry, transportation, and urban development. Land that is not well suited to cropland can often be used for non-agricultural uses with only minor treatment to overcome limitations.

One of the serious problems limiting crop production is inadequate use of lime and fertilizer. It is estimated that only about 20 percent of the agricultural lands are limed and fertilized according to recommendations of current lab test reports. ^{3/}

^{1/} Alabama Agriculture - Projected and Potential Agricultural Land Use and Returns, USDA-ERS, 1973.

^{2/} Conservation Needs Inventory, Alabama, 1967.

^{3/} Alabama Soil Test Summaries for 1972 and 1973.

Inadequate soil moisture is usually a problem sometime during each growing season. Crop failures can often be attributed to one or two prolonged droughts when plants are in need of large amounts of water. Irrigation water is usually not available in areas where the problems are most severe.

Accelerated technical assistance is needed to provide information, education, conservation planning, and assistance to lay-out and install conservation measures on cropland fields. Conservation practices need to be applied that are effective in reducing erosion, retarding runoff water, and improving the physical condition of the soil. New and improved conservation practices such as minimum tillage and tile outlet terrace systems are needed to overcome serious erosion problems. Conservation plans need to be developed that provide for long-term use of cropland in such a manner that the resource base is maintained or improved. Cost-sharing programs are needed to insure that conservation measures can be carried out properly and within a reasonable period of time.

Lime and fertilizer applications need to be more carefully tailored to fit the needs of the cultivated crop and the land. More information and education are needed to assure that farmers know the value of soil testing. Improper fertilization contributes to production losses, higher production costs, inefficient use of energy, and agricultural related pollution problems.

Programs are needed that will result in less prime cropland loss to non-agricultural uses. Society needs to be informed of the value of such lands to agriculture and of the fact that their agricultural properties can seldom be retrieved after land has been used for other purposes.

Numerous opportunities exist for improving the use and treatment of cropland. Accelerated technical assistance can stimulate the planning and application of conservation practices. Additional funds can be provided to increase the rate of cropland treatment. Cooperative efforts of various agencies, organizations, and units of government can better organize and implement information and education programs to improve activities such as soil testing and land use planning.

Livestock and Grassland - Problems associated with cattle and swine production include inadequate grazing programs, low percent calf and pig crops, low quality breeding animals, marketing calves at too light a weight, inadequate facilities for swine production, inadequate markets, and animal waste disposal. ^{1/}

The present calf and pig crops can be improved by better nutrition of the brood herds and better control of reproductive diseases. Markets have made considerable improvements in the past few years; however, there are still needs for improvements to provide better sale procedures and for marketing more uniform groups of animals. Additional technical assistance is needed to inform livestock producers of the latest technology and program assistance. Disposal of animal waste is a problem for many livestock producers.

^{1/} Personal conversation with Dr. J. W. Gossett.

The poultry industry is highly specialized and is generally regulated and supervised by contracts with large corporations. The contractor provides the birds, feed, medication, management skills, and marketing. The farmer provides housing, heat, and labor, and receives credit for interest and depreciation on his investment. The farmer is normally paid a flat rate per unit of finished product. The industry has made great progress; however, it still has some problems. Some of the problems include a need for more stable markets, a higher return for the man-hours invested, and better waste disposal systems.

Pasture problems include not enough forage, poor distribution of forage throughout the grazing season, and inadequate quality and use of forage.

Better planning is needed so that pastures provide for a better balance between warm and cool season plants. Farmers often have excess forage during certain periods of the grazing season and shortages during other periods. Lime and fertilizer applications should be more carefully adjusted to fit the needs of plants and soil. There is a need for better weed control in pastures throughout the project area. In 1967, only 17 percent of the pastures were considered to be adequately treated. ^{1/}

The RC&D program offers opportunities to improve the livestock and pasture phase of agriculture. Accelerated technical assistance should benefit farmers in planning and in applying cultural and management practices needed on grasslands. Projects can be planned that will demonstrate the needs and values of using sound technology in livestock and pasture programs. Emphasis will need to be placed on research that evaluates the return of animal wastes to agricultural land. Soil testing can be improved through information, education, and demonstration programs. Cost sharing can be provided for activities that promote wide-spread community benefits.

Fruits and Vegetables - Problems associated with fruits and vegetables include soil erosion, insufficient supply of available moisture during critical growing periods, inadequate markets for some products, and insufficient use of proper technology.

More conservation practices are needed on many fields used for fruits and vegetables. Additional markets need to be developed, and existing ones should be expanded or improved. Additional technical assistance is needed to provide the exacting technology necessary to grow these crops. The feasibility of such actions has been demonstrated by the apple growing industry in the southern part of the project area.

The RC&D project has an opportunity to provide leadership for creating new fruit and vegetable enterprises and for improving and expanding existing enterprises. Small farm operations could realize substantial benefits from the high-per-acre income and diversity that are provided by the culture of fruits and vegetables. The RC&D project could help the fruit and vegetable farmers further by providing additional irrigation waters.

^{1/} Conservation Needs Inventory, 1967.

Credit - Sufficient credit is available throughout the project area for farm operators that have collateral. Low income farmers with little collateral find it difficult to obtain adequate credit. Young farmers find it is very difficult to obtain adequate credit to start a profitable size farming operation. There is an opportunity for the RC&D program to promote long-term credit and, at the same time, provide guidance in management practices needed by young farmers to start farming operations.

Socio-Economic - The average farmer in the project area is less than 10 years away from the minimum retirement age under social security. The older farmers are usually reluctant to make needed improvements and change with the times. Most of these farmers do not have the educational base required to handle the many scientific and complex operations associated with today's agriculture.

Problems resulting from human and cultural restraints are difficult to solve; however, the RC&D program has an opportunity to promote measures that will result in higher agricultural incomes and improve rural living conditions. These conditions would create an atmosphere that would be more appealing to the young and more educated people, as well as to the older generation.

Recreation and Tourism



Improve existing and establish new recreation developments.



Encourage development of income-producing recreation enterprises on private land.



Preservation of historic areas.



Develop scenic areas.



Encourage multi-use of U.S. forest land.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Inventory of Recreation and Tourism Resources

Table 17 shows that there were 398,784 acres of land classified for recreation and/or wildlife purposes in 1969 with a total of 307 developed or partially developed sites in the project area. ^{1/} The table also shows known major acreage and sites that have been added up to the present time including those added due to a new inventory of the private sector. This acreage includes land and sites administered and/or owned by the United States Forest Service, National Park Service, and other agencies of the Federal government; the various agencies of the State of Alabama; county and municipal governments; and private individuals, groups and organizations. Many of the tourist facilities, attractions and accommodations in the project area are not reflected in the information presented in Tables 17 and 18.

A wide variety of recreation and tourist facilities and attractions exists in the project area. Many of these have opportunities for expansion and improvement. They range from large wildlife management areas to State parks, and from community playgrounds to motor speedways. Many areas are available for all types of water sports. Figure 17 at the end of this section shows the location of some of the many facilities and attractions.

Federal Recreation Areas

Agencies of the federal government own 242,639 acres of land classified for recreation and/or wildlife purposes in the project area. These agencies administer 203,214 acres of this land. Six major recreation sites are located on this acreage. Thousands of people visit these sites each year for recreation purposes. A breakdown of these agencies is as follows:

1. United States Forest Service - The U.S. Forest Service operates the Talladega National Forest containing 274,800 acres, of which some 206,605 acres are located in Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, and Talladega Counties. The recreation areas maintained in the forest are for public use. ^{2/} Sightseeing, picnicking, camping, swimming, hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, and nature study are some of the recreational activities available on the forest lands.

Plans are well underway on the Talladega Scenic Drive. This is a scenic parkway that will run through the forest for some 70 to 80 miles. Some 10 miles have already been completed. The parkway will open up large areas of the forest, will be a connecting link for a number of recreational sites, and will connect to Interstate 20 as well as other important highways.

^{1/} Alabama Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Volumes dealing with demand, supply and needs by Alabama official planning districts.

^{2/} United States Forest Service; Fact Sheets, National Forests in Alabama, January 1974.

This parkway when completed will be a valuable asset to the area and will be used by an estimated two to three million people yearly, according to U.S. Forest Service reports.

About 64,424 acres of the forest land are included in the Choccolocco and Hollins Wildlife Management area. These two areas provide small and big game hunting to the public.

Opportunities exist for further developing the National Forest for recreation purposes.

2. National Park Service - The National Park Service operates the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park which is located adjacent to the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa County. This park, established in 1959, covers some 2,040 acres of land. This park site was the scene of Andrew Jackson's decisive victory over the hostile warriors of the Creek nation. Their defeat ended the Creek power in the old "Southwest." The park is dedicated to the restoration and preservation of this important historical site.

Facilities available at the park include a museum, picnicking facilities, nature trails, battle scene, and resident housing. Future plans call for additional developments. Attendance at the park averages about 40,000 persons per year according to park personnel.

State Recreation Areas

There are two major State parks; three wildlife management areas, plus part of another; and two State-county public fishing areas with four lakes in the project area. See Figure 17. A description of these areas follows:

1. Cheaha State Park - Cheaha, a mountain resort, encompasses 2,719 acres atop Cheaha Mountain, the highest point in the State. The park is located 17 miles north of Lineville in Clay and Cleburne Counties. The first phase of a major expansion program has just been completed. Facilities include: a visitor information center; a 31-room motel complex with a 150 capacity restaurant, a gift shop and swimming pool; 5 swiss chalets and 8 pioneer cottages; picnic areas and shelters; a 60-unit campground atop the mountain and a 40-unit campground at the bottom; hiking trails, and a lake for fishing and swimming.

2. Wind Creek State Park - This 1,400 acre park is located adjacent to Lake Martin, and is 7 miles S.W. of Alexander City in Tallapoosa County. This park is a recent addition to the State Park system.

Existing facilities include a large campground with bathhouses, showers, and a campers store, boat rentals and launching ramps, fishing, swimming, picnicking, carpet golf and hiking. Plans are to make major improvements in this park. These plans include the expansion and renovation of the day-use area; renovation of the existing main camping area, primitive camping areas, cabin camping area, marina center, roadside parks and overlooks, central sewage plant, and other miscellaneous areas. The

improvement program is planned in three phases and is estimated to cost over \$4 million.

3. Game and Fish Division - This Division, which is a part of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, administers three wildlife management areas and part of another in the project area. They are Choccolocco, 39,424 acres located in Cleburne County; Coosa, 39,000 acres located in Coosa County; Hollins, 36,342 acres located in Clay and Talladega Counties; and part of Little River, 18,000 acres located in Cherokee and DeKalb Counties. Recreational opportunities provided in these areas are primarily limited to big and small game hunting. Land ownership is divided between the State, private landowners, and the federal government.

There are two state-county fishing areas with four lakes in the project area. One area, located in Clay County, has three lakes totaling 65 acres of water on an area of 360 acres. The other area located in Chambers County has a 184 acre lake on an area of 636 acres. While the primary purpose of these lakes is fishing, they do provide other recreational opportunities such as picnicking, swimming, and boating.

Public boat launching and parking areas are also developed and maintained in the project area by the State. These are located on the large lakes and major rivers. Additional areas are planned for construction.

4. State Highway Department - There are 8 existing and/or planned rest stop areas along the Interstate system (I-20 and I-59) which traverse the project area. In addition, one welcome center station is planned for I-20 in Cleburne County.

5. State Historical Commission - The project area is rich in history and visiting these historical sites is an important part of the total recreation-tourism activity in the project area. The State Historical Commission is very busy working with local historical societies in inventorying, classifying, and registering important sites. To date, over 490 sites have been identified, inventoried, and classified. Many of these have been put on the National Register of historical sites.

County Recreation Areas

There are about seven recreation sites located on 550 plus acres of land devoted to county recreation in the project area. These sites include those located on county school property that are available to the public for recreation purposes. Some of the sites are small in size and may or may not provide more than one recreational activity. Activities generally available in these recreation areas include fishing, swimming, picnicking and camping. Most studies conducted in the project area suggest a need for additional county recreation sites and facilities. In fact, a few counties have plans for such facilities. No counties in the project area have established county-wide recreation programs. Many contend that county and municipal governments should combine their resources and develop recreation facilities and programs on a county-wide basis. Opportunities exist for county governments to become more involved in recreation facility and program development in the project area.

Community and/or Municipal Recreation Areas

The project area contains 61 incorporated towns and cities plus many other smaller unincorporated communities. Seven of the municipalities provide a full range of recreation facilities, and administer full-time recreation programs. Several other communities have part-time programs, which are usually summer programs of organized sports. Many of the smaller communities, however, have less-than-adequate facilities and programs or none at all.

The latest available inventory lists 65 community recreation sites located on more than 3,130 acres in the project area. This inventory includes those sites located on school property that are open to the public for recreation purposes. Recreation activities provided include picnicking, organized indoor and outdoor sports, arts and crafts, swimming, and in some cases camping, golfing, boating, skiing, and nature study.

Research indicates a need for additional community recreation sites and facilities. Some of these needs are outlined in Tables 20 and 21. ^{1/} In most cases small rural communities are especially hard pressed for recreation. As outlined earlier, many feel that community facilities and programs can best be provided through joint efforts by county and municipal governments.

Private Recreation Areas

Latest surveys indicate that there are 331 private recreation areas located on 61,300 plus acres of land in the project area. ^{2/} See Figure 17 for a selected site. This acreage includes hunting land and land used for rural fish ponds. In fact, the private sector owns almost 150,000 acres classified for recreation. A large percentage, however, is involved in wildlife management areas and is therefore administered by the public sector. These sites include those developed both for profit and for non-profit (i.e. church, quasi-public, etc.). They do not include all the acreage and sites designed to provide accommodations and services to tourists or the sites devoted to second or summer home living.

Examples of private recreation enterprises common in the area are campgrounds, marinas, motels and rental cottages, organized camps and boat docks, and service facilities. The Alabama International Motor Speedway is located in the project area. Most of the enterprises provide more than one recreational opportunity. Studies conducted in the project area suggest opportunities for further development of private recreation enterprises. A high percentage of the private enterprises are located adjacent to large lake developments-- Lake Martin, Lake Logan Martin, Lake Neely Henry, and Weiss Lake. However, the shorelines of these lakes are only partially developed. A vast acreage of rural lands, much of which is very natural and scenic, has virtually no development.

^{1/} Alabama Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; Volumes dealing with demand, supply and needs by Alabama official planning districts.

^{2/} National Association of Soil Conservation Districts Private Outdoor Recreation Survey, 1974.

Tourism

The demand for recreation and tourism facilities and attractions by area and state residents and out-of-state visitors is high and growing each year in the project area. Research projects a net demand of about 60 million recreation activity occasions by 1980. ^{1/} This represents about a 100 percent increase in total demand over 1970 (See Tables 19 and 20).

New studies are underway that will provide information on the tourism-recreation habits in the area. However, it is known that most of the project area and the state's out-of-state visitors originate from the East South Central, West South Central, East North Central, and South Atlantic geographic regions of the country. As would be expected, a high percentage of in-state visitors to the project area are from Alabama Planning Districts 3, 9, and 12. Certainly the metropolitan areas of Birmingham and Atlanta influence total visitation to the project area.

The latest State travel study shows recreation and tourism as being the State's third largest industry with slightly over \$600 million in expenditures. About 36 million out-of-state visitors spent time and money in the State in 1973. The average party size was three, and the average stay in the State was two days. This fact points out a problem of holding tourists in the State for long periods of time. Most feel that as facilities and attractions increase in quantity and quality, the number of tourists, their length of stay, and money spent will increase. The project area is one of the State's outstanding tourist and recreation areas and is considered a destination area for tourists.

A variety of recreation facilities and tourist attractions exist in the project area. Fishing, swimming, skiing, golfing, picnicking and pleasure driving, comprise the greatest day-use activities. Important overnight activities are camping, visiting destination parks and recreation areas, sightseeing, special events and conventions.

Promotion of facilities and attractions located in the area is increasing through efforts of local, regional and State organizations. The programs are oriented toward both day-use and overnight markets. The area is being promoted as a vacation destination area.

Historically, the development of facilities and attractions has been fairly well distributed between the public and private sectors. However, within the last few years, a major expansion of public funded facilities and attractions has been underway. This statement applies more to the so-called outdoor recreation facilities and attractions than to the tourist-travel service type facilities such as lodging and eating.

The major recreation and tourism developments presently under construction or recently completed in the area include: Cheaha State Park, Wind Creek State Park, Little River Canyon Mouth Park, Talladega Scenic Drive or Parkway, Still Waters, and Point Aquarius.

Potentials

Land and water resources for recreation and tourism development in the project area are abundant. The Coosa River and its man-made lakes comprise 56,663 acres of surface water and 1,061 miles of shoreline. Also, the area has access to Lay Lake with its 12,000 acres of water and 289 miles of shoreline via Talladega and Coosa Counties, and Lake Mitchell on the west boundary of Coosa County. Tallapoosa River and its man-made lakes comprise over 40,000 acres of surface water and 700 miles of shoreline. Also, the Crooked Creek Dam and 12,000 acre lake project is scheduled for immediate construction on the Tallapoosa River. Access to the West Point Dam and 25,900 acre lake is available from Randolph and Chambers Counties. This lake with its 525 miles of shoreline in Alabama and Georgia has at least 11 public recreation sites planned on the Alabama side. In addition, there are 5,557 acres of water in 240 ponds and lakes of five acres or larger in size. There are 4,099 ponds consisting of 8,129 surface acres of water that are smaller than five acres in size. A recent study of each county identified over 105 dam sites that have potentials for lakes of 20 acres and larger in size. Clay and Cleburne Counties have less water resources than the other counties in the project area.

The project area is one of the State's more mountainous areas and contains numerous quality natural and scenic sites. To date, 132 natural and scenic sites have been identified and most of these are undeveloped or at least only partially developed. The names of these sites and their description are on file in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, and the Extension Service, Auburn University.

The project area is rich in history. Studies have identified 490 significant historic sites-antebellum homes, Indian sites, public buildings, etc. The names and description of these sites are on file in the office of the Alabama Historical Commission, Montgomery, Alabama. Several of these sites have been recognized by the State Historical Commission and the National Government. Generally speaking, this phase of the recreation and tourism industry is underdeveloped in the project area.

A local population of 426,331 people (1970 census) is available to utilize the tremendous recreation and tourism resource base. In addition, there are over three million people within a 100-mile radius of the project area. Both groups make up a large primary market for day-use and weekend recreation and tourism. The population of the secondary vacation market extending up to 500 miles from the project area, exceeds 50 million people. Numerous large sites are located within this 500 mile zone.

A few counties, especially those located nearest to the cities of Birmingham and Atlanta are getting some pressure from urban sprawl. Also, new recreation-living communities are being developed, principally in St. Clair, Talladega, and Tallapoosa Counties. Other such developments can be expected in the future.

Accessibility to and within the project area via interstate and other highways is considered adequate. Interstates 20, 59, and 85 open the area to the North, East, and West and Southwest regions of the country. In

addition, U.S. Highways 431, 29, 411, 231, 280, 11, 278, and 78 plus numerous State and county highways connect the area to major market areas and tourist routes.

Almost every county has a county airport and a few municipal airports are located in the project area. The largest airports are in Gadsden and Anniston. Both have regularly scheduled flights.

Recent county recreation appraisals completed in each county present detailed information concerning potentials for recreation and tourism opportunities. Copies are on file in the county SCS offices. The types of recreation described in these studies suggest opportunities for rural landowners.

Agencies and Organizations

Several agencies and organizations either display interest in and/or are involved in various phases of recreation and tourism activities in the project area. Their activities vary from providing financial support to promotion and include the actual development of facilities and programs. Some of these agencies and organizations are listed below:

1. Local -- Chambers of Commerce, Historical Societies, County Rural Development Committees, area and regional recreation and tourism organizations, Planning Commissions, County and Municipal Recreation Boards, and others.
2. State -- Division of State Parks, Division of Game and Fish, Water Safety Division, Alabama Forestry Commission, Alabama Development Office, Alabama Highway Department, State Department of Education, Alabama Historical Commission, State Bureau of Publicity and Information, Alabama Travel Council, and Alabama State Chamber of Commerce.
3. Federal -- Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Economic Development Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Alabama Cooperative Extension Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service and Public Health Service.

Problems and Needs

There are numerous broad areas of concern associated with planning and developing the recreation and tourism resources in the Coosa Valley RC&D project area. Some are more easily identified than others. A few have been identified, however, and include (1) properly assessing the potentials that exist in the project area--demand, supply, and needs for additional facilities and services; high quality sites for development; accessibility etc.; (2) identifying area and local leadership; (3) developing investment capital; (4) planning for balance in growth and development between the public and private sectors; (5) planning for public service-type facilities necessary to support and achieve orderly growth and development; and (6) maintaining a high quality environment.

The project area has been inventoried and studied. The leadership in the area and State recognizes recreation and tourism as an economic growth industry and promotes the area to that end.

All research supports a growing demand for recreation and tourism activities in the project area, and has identified many broad needs for additional sites, both land and water, and facilities and services to meet both present and future demands. These needs are apparent at all levels of development regardless of whether they are developed by the public or private sectors or both. Paralleling these recreation needs are similar needs for tourist attractions and services.

Adequate financing to bring about planned growth and development has not been fully identified. Certainly the commitment of necessary resources--land, capital, and management will be necessary. Greater involvement by both the public or private sectors will be required. Outside financing and perhaps management to supplement local resources will be necessary.

Some balance in growth and development should be sought between the public and private sectors. Some of the identified needs can best be met by local governments developing more community, county and multi-county recreation programs and facilities. This is especially true for day-use and to some extent overnight facilities. The State of Alabama should be encouraged to maintain its present level of interest in park expansion and development, public access areas, fishing waters, and hunting lands within the project area. This can be accomplished by the State individually or in cooperation with other levels of government and private enterprise. The Federal Government, especially the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service should be encouraged to expand their recreation programs and development efforts on lands controlled by them. Private enterprise must be made more fully aware of opportunities existing for the development of income producing recreation and tourism enterprises. Existing groups and organizations should strengthen their efforts in promotion and in bringing in capital and management needed to further develop the private sector. Some new organizations may be needed. Additional opportunity type studies should be conducted. In short, leadership should employ the same methods to promote recreation and tourism development as it uses in promotion and developing other types of industry.

As recreation and tourism growth and development takes place in the project area, problems associated with supporting and serving the growth and development will be encountered--access, sanitary water and sewage systems, and other public facilities and services demanded by today's citizenry. Plans should be formulated to adequately deal with these types of problems.

All planning and development should properly consider the preservation of the environmental qualities that help make the project area outstanding for recreation and tourism purposes. The inventoried natural and scenic areas should be further studied and programs developed for their preservation and use in accordance with their level of significance. This should also be done for inventoried historical sites. In short, all

planning should strive for a proper balance between development, use and the environment.

The above concerns are common to the entire project area. For convenience they are summarized below in problem statement form along with the addition of other problems as outlined by county committees.

1. Existing recreation sites and tourism facilities and attractions, both water and land based, are inadequate to meet present and future demands. This statement is well documented. All types of sites both land and water facilities and attractions are needed to serve all segments of the consuming public--local, area, and State citizens, and out-of-state visitors. This will require greater involvement by all levels of government and private enterprise.

2. Organized community recreation is inadequate to meet present and future needs. Additional sites, parks, playgrounds and indoor facilities and programs for both youth and adults are needed. These facilities and programs should be developed by either communities (municipalities), county governments, or both.

3. It has been stated that greater involvement is needed by both government and private enterprise in facility, attractions and service type developments. Some organized approach will be needed to better determine what role government can best perform, and what role private enterprise can best perform in the area's total recreation and tourism planning and development program.

4. There is a lack of investment capital to fully develop the recreation and tourism resources in the project area. Local governments are experiencing increasing difficulty in financing recreation through existing sources of revenue. Both the leadership and citizenry need to become more sympathetic toward increasing revenues and earmarking funds for facility and program development. Also, State and Federal assistance programs must be continued and extended to qualifying levels of governmental units to help meet the cost of financing public recreation in the project area.

Private enterprise needs to rely more heavily on lending institutions for investment capital to develop income producing recreation facilities and tourism attractions. The area's leadership should consider developing financial incentive packages to encourage private recreation and tourism development similar to what has been done for other types of industry.

5. The project area's recreation and tourism resources are being promoted through various groups and organizations including a regional association. However, stronger efforts and greater involvement will be needed in the future if desired results are to be achieved. This problem can be achieved in part by (a) developing a better informed and understanding citizenry, (b) greater financial and leadership support from government, business and industry, and (c) better coordination of all levels of promotional efforts.

6. Programs that foster orderly growth and development in keeping with the area's environmental characteristics must be strengthened. Landuse planning is needed; however, in its absence, planners, developers and user groups must work closely with government, planning commissions, and other organizations in (a) long-range planning of recreation and tourism developments and programs, (b) pollution problems such as strip mining, water and air pollution, solid waste to name a few that adversely affect the full development of the area's recreation and tourism resources, and (c) protecting the area's high quality natural, scenic and historical sites, wildlife areas, wilderness areas, etc., for both present and future use.

A study to guide the orderly growth and development of the Crooked Creek Dam and Reservoir shoreline and adjacent areas should be conducted. This study should possibly be extended to the Alabama side of the West Point Dam and Reservoir area.

7. Cooperative programs of outdoor education development and use by all age groups should be encouraged in the area.

8. There will be a need for more and better access to the recreation and tourism resources within the project area. Critical areas will be lakes, rivers, hunting areas, some natural, scenic and historic sites and connections to tourist routes.

Counties adjacent to the new Crooked Creek project and the West Point Dam and Reservoir will experience great problems in this connection.

9. Efforts to complete the Talladega scenic drive should be accelerated. The completion of this project will open up a large portion of the area's resources to the public, will connect numerous facilities and attractions, and will become a tourist route into the area.

10. The state should be encouraged to (a) complete the planned welcome center on I-20 and the planned rest areas along the Interstate and other major tourist routes, (b) work with the State of Georgia in getting I-20 completed, and (c) improve U.S. Highway 431 that runs north and south through the area.

11. Additional legislation may be needed to enable local governments and others to promote the wide variety of recreation developments, programs, and policies needed for the future growth of the area.

12. An organized arts and crafts production and marketing program should be encouraged for the area. This would complement the overall recreation and tourism industry.

TABLE 17 . Inventory of Land and Sites Classified for Recreation and/or Wildlife Purposes in the Coosa Valley RC&D Project Area

| Type of Ownership | 1969 Inventory | | Known Additions Since 1969 ^{6/} | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Acreage by Administration | Acreage by Ownership | Number of Sites by Administration | Known Acreage Planned or Added | Number of Sites |
| Federal ^{1/} | 203,214 | 242,639 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| State ^{2/} | 136,813 | 4,046 | 20 | 1,400 | 1 |
| County ^{3/} | 14 | 33 | 4 | 522 | 3 |
| City ^{4/} | 3,010 | 2,947 | 46 | 122 | 19 |
| Private ^{5/} | <u>55,733</u> | <u>149,118</u> | <u>232</u> | <u>5,580</u> | <u>99</u> |
| Total | 398,784 | 398,783 | 307 | 7,624 | 123 |

^{1/} Federal - Includes land classified for recreation, national monuments, and for wildlife purposes.

^{2/} State - Includes land and sites in parks, wildlife management areas, county lakes, highway rest areas, and public access areas.

^{3/} County - Includes land and sites in county parks and school land open for recreation purposes.

^{4/} City - Includes land and sites in city recreation areas and schools open for recreation purposes.

^{5/} Private - Includes recreation aand and sites developed for both profit and non-profit recreation purposes--i.e. commercial, church, quasi-public, combinations, etc. The 99 additional sites added are the result of a 1974 inventory.

^{6/} Known Additions - Includes updated information of private sector and known additions of the public sector.

Source: Alabama Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; Volume 3, Supply of Outdoor Recreation Resources in Alabama by Counties, May 1970.

TABLE 18. Existing Private Outdoor Recreation Enterprises, Coosa Valley
RC&D Project Area ^{1/}

| ENTERPRISE | COUNTIES | CALHOUN | CHEROKEE | COOSA | CLEBURNE | ETOWAH | ST. CLAIR | TALLADEGA | CHAMBERS | CLAY | RANDOLPH | TALLAPOOSA | TOTAL |
|--|----------|---------|----------|-------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|----------|------------|-------|
| Campgrounds | | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Field Sports Areas | | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| Fishing Waters | | 46 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 174 |
| Golfing Facilities | | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 22 |
| Historic & Archaeological Sites | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Hunting Areas | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 14 |
| Natural & Scenic Areas | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Picnic Areas | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Race Track-Motor Courses | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Recreation Resorts | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Rockhounding Areas | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rodeos, Zoos, Amusement Parks, and/or Outdoor Theatres | | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| Shooting Preserves | | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Snow-Ski Areas | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trails | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vacation Farms or Dude Ranches | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water Sports Areas | | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| TOTAL ENTERPRISES | | 76 | 31 | 23 | 23 | 29 | 40 | 30 | 26 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 331 |

^{1/} Each recreation enterprise was classified according to its primary purpose. In fact, 624 different recreation activities were represented in these 331 enterprises.

Source: National Association of Soil Conservation Districts Private Outdoor Recreation Survey, 1974.

TABLE 19. Outdoor Recreation Demand for the 11-County Area Comprising the Coosa Valley RC&D Project Area, 1970 ^{1/}

| Activity | Subtract | | | Add to the 11-Co. Area | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | 11-County Area Resi- dent Demand | Demand Sup- plied Out- of-State | Demand Sup- plied by Other Ala. Areas | 11-Co. Area Demand Sup- plied by 11- County Area 1,000's | Demand from Other Ala. Areas | Net Demand in the 11- County Area |
| Picnicking | 1,736 | 790 | 312 | 634 | 486 | 2,267 |
| Sightseeing | 1,752 | 1,038 | 143 | 571 | 226 | 3,334 |
| Driving for Pleasure | 2,253 | 373 | 188 | 1,692 | 259 | 3,743 |
| Swimming | 2,518 | 666 | 185 | 1,667 | 345 | 3,827 |
| Bird Watching and Wildlife Photo. | 56 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 25 | 91 |
| Playing Golf | 525 | 96 | 43 | 386 | 59 | 589 |
| Walking for Pleasure | 2,101 | 345 | 88 | 1,668 | 121 | 2,441 |
| Playing Games | 2,141 | 413 | 86 | 1,642 | 119 | 2,417 |
| Boating | 898 | 277 | 205 | 416 | 320 | 1,649 |
| Water Skiing | 461 | 188 | 90 | 183 | 140 | 545 |
| Viewing Games | 854 | 56 | 80 | 718 | 52 | 1,137 |
| Bicycle Riding | 1,295 | 249 | 52 | 994 | 72 | 1,399 |
| Nature Walking | 533 | 333 | 66 | 134 | 104 | 742 |
| Horseback Riding | 349 | 136 | 21 | 192 | 44 | 373 |
| Camping | 377 | 249 | 64 | 64 | 108 | 692 |
| Hiking | 269 | 124 | 48 | 97 | 81 | 206 |
| Viewing Outdoor Exhibits Scenic & Historic Areas | 1,828 | 116 | 565 | 1,147 | 877 | 4,300 |
| Group Camping | 71 | 0 | 7 | 64 | 12 | 76 |
| Other | 986 | 621 | 37 | 328 | 64 | 1,426 |
| 11-County Total | 21,003 | 6,078 | 2,296 | 12,629 | 3,514 | 29,341 |

^{1/} Demand expressed by activity occasions. An activity occasion is the participation by a person in an outdoor recreation activity for at least 30 minutes at one time.

TABLE 20. Outdoor Recreation Demand Projected to 1980 for the 11-County Coosa Valley RC&D Project Area 1/

| Activity | Subtract | | | Add to the 11-Co. Area | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 11-County Resident Demand | Demand Supplied of-State | Demand Supplied by Other Ala. Areas | 11-Co. Area Demand Supplied by 11-County Area | Demand from Other Ala. of-State | Net Demand in the 11-County Area |
| | | | | Activity Occasions | | |
| Picnicking | 3,121 | 896 | 184 | 2,041 | 464 | 3,767 |
| Sightseeing | 4,062 | 2,166 | 331 | 1,565 | 482 | 7,299 |
| Driving for Pleasure | 4,357 | 431 | 363 | 3,563 | 486 | 6,020 |
| Swimming | 5,572 | 921 | 425 | 4,226 | 895 | 8,153 |
| Bird Watching | 100 | 13 | 29 | 58 | 45 | 150 |
| Playing Golf | 1,372 | 226 | 115 | 1,031 | 164 | 1,505 |
| Walking for Pleasure | 3,939 | 582 | 165 | 3,192 | 225 | 4,134 |
| Playing Games | 4,675 | 497 | 187 | 3,991 | 251 | 4,964 |
| Boating | 2,106 | 317 | 152 | 1,637 | 666 | 3,562 |
| Water Skiing | 1,167 | 214 | 74 | 879 | 334 | 1,492 |
| Viewing Games | 1,523 | 90 | 143 | 1,290 | 92 | 1,786 |
| Bicycle Riding | 2,322 | 402 | 93 | 1,827 | 124 | 2,317 |
| Nature Walking | 1,228 | 690 | 152 | 386 | 217 | 1,187 |
| Horseback Riding | 725 | 177 | 47 | 501 | 61 | 731 |
| Camping | 1,066 | 403 | 315 | 348 | 510 | 1,612 |
| Hiking | 623 | 258 | 111 | 254 | 174 | 462 |
| Viewing Outdoor Exhibits, etc. | 3,139 | 179 | 970 | 1,990 | 1,433 | 8,317 |
| Group Camping | 100 | 0 | 9 | 91 | 15 | 106 |
| Other | 1,476 | 753 | 90 | 633 | 155 | 2,374 |
| 11-County Total | 42,683 | 9,215 | 3,955 | 29,503 | 6,793 | 59,938 |

1/ Demand expressed as activity occasions. An activity occasion is the participation of a person in an outdoor recreation activity for at least 30 minutes at one time.

Source: Alabama Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; Volumes dealing with Demand, Supply, and Needs by Official Planning Districts in Alabama.

TABLE 21. Outdoor Recreation Demand and Facility Needs 1/ and/or Requirements 2/ For Selected Recreation Activities in the 11-County Coosa Valley RC&D Project Area, 1970 and 1980

| Activity | Net Demand By Activity Occasions | | Unit of Measure | Requirements and/or Additional Needs | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| | 1970 | 1980 in 1,000's | | 1970 | 1980 |
| Picnicking | 2,267 | 3,767 | Tables | 2,099 <u>2/</u> | 1,162 <u>1/</u> |
| Picnicking | 2,267 | 3,767 | Acres | 232 <u>2/</u> | 553 <u>2/</u> |
| Sightseeing | 3,334 | 7,299 | Miles of Road | 51 <u>2/</u> | 112 <u>2/</u> |
| Driving for Pleasure | 3,743 | 6,020 | Miles of Road | 17 <u>2/</u> | 27 <u>2/</u> |
| Swimming (Pool) | 1,914 | 4,077 | Sq. Ft. Water | 35,281 <u>1/</u> | 348,820 <u>1/</u> |
| Swimming (Beach) | 1,914 | 4,077 | Sq. Ft. Water | 956,750 <u>2/</u> | 2,038,038 <u>2/</u> |
| Swimming (Beach) | 1,914 | 4,077 | Sq. Ft. Shoreline | 4,783,750 <u>2/</u> | 10,191,250 <u>2/</u> |
| Swimming (Beach) | 1,914 | 4,077 | Access Areas | 15 <u>2/</u> | 2 <u>1/</u> |
| Parking Spaces (Beach) | 1,914 | 4,077 | Parking Spaces | 4,611 <u>2/</u> | 9,823 <u>2/</u> |
| Bird Watching & Wildlife | | | | | |
| Photo. | 91 | 150 | AC Use Land | 1,685 <u>2/</u> | 2,778 <u>2/</u> |
| 9-Hole Golf | 389 | 1,159 | Courses | 10 <u>1/</u> | 48 <u>1/</u> |
| 9-Hole Golf | 389 | 1,159 | Acres | 670 <u>1/</u> | 3,216 <u>1/</u> |
| 18-Hole Golf | 200 | 346 | Courses | 7 <u>2/</u> | 13 <u>2/</u> |
| Walking for Pleasure | 2,441 | 4,134 | Miles Trail | 191 <u>2/</u> | 323 <u>2/</u> |
| Playing Games | 2,417 | 4,964 | Acres | 737 <u>2/</u> | 687 <u>1/</u> |
| Boating | 1,649 | 3,562 | Acres Water | 22,903 <u>2/</u> | 49,472 <u>2/</u> |
| Boating | 1,649 | 3,562 | Access Areas | 23 <u>2/</u> | 49 <u>2/</u> |
| Boating | 1,649 | 3,562 | Parking Spaces | 1,150 <u>2/</u> | 2,450 <u>2/</u> |
| Water Skiing | 545 | 1,492 | Acres Water | 12,111 <u>2/</u> | 33,156 <u>2/</u> |
| Water Skiing | 545 | 1,492 | Access Areas | 12 <u>2/</u> | 33 <u>2/</u> |
| Water Skiing | 545 | 1,492 | Parking Spaces | 606 <u>2/</u> | 1,658 <u>2/</u> |
| Viewing Games | 1,137 | 1,786 | Seats | 7,580 <u>2/</u> | 11,907 <u>2/</u> |
| Bicycle Riding | 1,399 | 2,317 | Miles Trail | 120 <u>1/</u> | 200 <u>1/</u> |
| Nature Walking | 742 | 1,187 | Miles Trail | 20 <u>1/</u> | 69 <u>1/</u> |
| Hiking | 206 | 461 | Miles Trail | 13 <u>1/</u> | 113 <u>1/</u> |
| Hiking | 206 | 461 | Acres | 2,300 <u>1/</u> | 2,625 <u>1/</u> |
| Horseback Riding | 373 | 731 | Miles Trail | 65 <u>2/</u> | 41 <u>1/</u> |
| Camping | 692 | 1,612 | Sites | 1,538 <u>2/</u> | 387 <u>1/</u> |

Table 21. Continued

| Activity | Net Demand By Activity Occasions | | Unit of Measure | Requirements and/or Additional Needs | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|
| | 1970 | 1980 in 1,000's | | 1970 | 1980 |
| Camping | 692 | 1,612 | Acres | 43 <u>1/</u> | 597 <u>2/</u> |
| Viewing Outdoor Exhibits, etc. | 4,300 | 8,317 | Exhibits | 24 <u>2/</u> | 46 <u>2/</u> |
| Group Camping | 76 | 106 | Beds | 392 <u>1/</u> | 967 <u>1/</u> |
| Group Camping | 76 | 106 | Acres | 13 <u>2/</u> | 32 <u>1/</u> |
| Other | 1,426 | 2,374 | | | |
| Urban Land Needs | | | Acres | | 1,209 <u>1/</u> |
| Countywide Land Needs | | | Acres | | 6,542 <u>2/</u> |
| Statewide Land Needs | | | Acres | | 10,484 <u>1/</u> |
| 11-County Total | 29,341 | 59,938 | | | |

1/ Needs-Means existing supply has been subtracted out. The supply developed or planned 1970-76 has also been subtracted out.

2/ Requirements-Means units required to satisfy demand. The 1970 existing supply or any supply developed or planned, 1970-76 has not been subtracted out.

Source: Alabama Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; volumes dealing with demand, supply, and needs by Alabama official planning districts.

Fish and Wildlife



Improve food supplies.



Develop and maintain habitat.



Harvest wisely to maintain a healthy balance of fish and wildlife resources.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Fish and wildlife and the habitats in which they live are among the more valuable resources in the project area. The location of the area and its land and water features provide conditions for a wide variety of plants and animals.

Fish

The project area contains more than 50,078 surface acres of water ^{1/} -- 30,200 acres in one impoundment (Weiss Lake); 4,747 acres in 138 lakes more than 10 acres in size, including two public fishing lakes with a total of 257 acres; 820 acres in 102 ponds between 6 and 10 acres in size; 8,129 acres in 4,099 ponds of 5 acres and less; 1,435 acres in six rivers; 4,747 acres in 163 larger creeks; and an undetermined acreage in smaller creeks.

In addition, the project area either contains parts of, or is bounded by, eight impoundments containing 92,767 acres and a portion of one river (Chattahoochee) with 145 surface acres. ^{1/} ^{2/} These impoundments and their surface acres are listed in Table 22. ^{2/}

TABLE 22. WATER IMPOUNDMENTS AND SURFACE ACRES

| <u>Impoundments</u> | <u>Surface Acres</u> |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| H. Henry Neely | 11,200 |
| Jordan Lake | 5,880 |
| Lake Martin | 40,000 |
| Lay Lake | 12,000 |
| Logan-Martin | 15,263 |
| Mitchell Lake | 5,850 |
| Thurlow Lake | 574 |
| Yates Lake | 2,000 |

The more important game fish in the impoundments and rivers are black crappie, bluegill, flier (Weiss Lake), green sunfish, largemouth bass, longear sunfish, redear sunfish, spotted bass, striped bass, walleye, war-mouth, white bass, white crappie, and yellow perch. In the project area, yellow perch are found in only the Chattahoochee River. Game fish make up about 25 percent of the total weight of fish in the impoundments and rivers. ^{3/}

Rough fish in most of the impoundments and rivers include black bullhead, blacktail redhorse, blue catfish, carp, carpsucker, channel catfish, flathead

^{1/} Data furnished to fish and wildlife committee by SCS personnel in the eleven counties of the area.

^{2/} Alabama Power Company

^{3/} Game and Fish Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

catfish, freshwater drum, longnose gar, shortnose gar, smallmouth buffalo, speckled bullhead, spotted sucker, and white catfish. In the project area, white catfish are found in only the Chattahoochee River. Blue catfish, carpsucker, freshwater drum, longnose gar, and shortnose gar are not found in Lake Martin. Rough fish make up about 75 percent of the total weight of fish in the impoundments and rivers. ^{1/}

Forage fish in the rivers and impoundments include blacktail shiner, bullhead minnow, emerald shiner, fathead minnow, golden shiner, logperch, mooneye, mosquito fish, orangespotted sunfish, gizzard shad, and threadfin shad. Gizzard shad are not found in Lake Martin.

For the most part, lakes and ponds are stocked with the following species in these combinations: largemouth bass, bluegill, and redear sunfish; largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, and channel catfish; channel catfish, fathead minnow, and largemouth bass; and channel catfish alone. These individual species and combinations are stocked at various rates and managed for both sport fishing and commercial production. Over 288 acres of privately-owned ponds are in commercial catfish production. ^{2/}

One of the public fishing lakes is in Chambers County, the other in Clay. Shortly after construction, they were stocked with 100 largemouth bass, 800 bluegill, and 200 redear sunfish per acre. Some time later, black crappie became established in the Chambers County lake; and threadfin shad were stocked to provide food for the crappie. Both channel catfish and white catfish were added to the lake a few years ago. The lake contains bullheads, also. Recently, 100 channel catfish were stocked per acre in the Clay County public lake.

Game fish in the larger creeks include bluegill, largemouth bass, longear sunfish, redbreast sunfish, redear sunfish, redeye bass, rockbass, spotted bass, walleye (not found in all), and warmouth. In addition, black crappie, white bass, and white crappie are found in the lower reaches of many larger creeks, especially those that flow into impoundments. ^{1/}

Rough fish in the larger creeks include black bullhead, blacktail redhorse, carp, hogsucker, spotted sucker, and yellow bullhead. ^{1/}

Forage fish in the larger creeks include several species of shiners, darters, gizzard shad, and others. ^{1/}

Fishing is popular. During 1973, a total of 109,653 sport fishing licenses were sold in the area. ^{3/} Commercial fishing appears to be increasing. During the 5 years between 1966 and 1971, an average of 80

^{1/} Game and Fish Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

^{2/} Survey of Commercial Catfish Producers by SCS in 1973.

^{3/} Accounting Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

commercial fishing licenses were sold in the area each year ^{1/} -- 238 were sold in 1973. ^{2/}

Wildlife

The more important game species are bobwhite quail, cottontail rabbit, gray squirrel, mourning dove, white-tailed deer, and wild turkey. Reliable population data are available for only gray squirrels, white-tailed deer, and wild turkeys. Their populations are indicated in Table 23. ^{3/}

TABLE 23. WILDLIFE POPULATION FOR SELECTED SPECIES

| <u>County</u> | <u>Gray Squirrel</u> | <u>White-tailed Deer</u> | <u>Wild Turkey</u> |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Calhoun | 130,000 | 13,000 | 360 |
| Chambers | 70,000 | 7,000 | 230 |
| Cherokee | 48,000 | 6,000 | 160 |
| Clay | 160,000 | 16,000 | 640 |
| Cleburne | 160,000 | 16,000 | 640 |
| Coosa | 180,000 | 18,000 | 1,200 |
| Etowah | 25,000 | 5,000 | 50 |
| Randolph | 140,000 | 14,000 | 930 |
| St. Clair | 64,000 | 7,000 | 160 |
| Talladega | 90,000 | 15,000 | 900 |
| Tallapoosa | <u>100,000</u> | <u>10,000</u> | <u>330</u> |
| Totals | 1,167,000 | 127,000 | 5,600 |

Wildlife species in the project area, their relative abundance, and general distribution are indicated in Table 24. ^{3/}

TABLE 24. SELECTED WILDLIFE SPECIES AND DISTRIBUTION

| <u>Species</u> | <u>*Relative abundance</u> | <u>Distribution</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Small Game | | |
| Bobwhite quail | 2 | Openland |
| Cottontail rabbit | 2 | Openland |
| Gray squirrel | 2 | Woodland |
| Mourning Dove | 2 | Openland |
| Swamp rabbit | 3 | Low areas |
| Big Game | | |
| White-tailed deer | 2 | Mostly woodland |
| Wild turkey | 3 | Woodland |

^{1/} Alabama River Basin Inventory of Resources and Needs, A Progress Report, USDA 1973.

^{2/} Accounting Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

^{3/} Game and Fish Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

TABLE 24. Continued

| <u>Species</u> | <u>*Relative abundance</u> | <u>Distribution</u> |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Waterfowl | | |
| Canada goose | 4 | Impoundments |
| Wood duck | 2 | Rivers and creeks |
| Other ducks | 4 | Impoundments and lakes |
| Furbearers | | |
| Beaver | 2 | Small streams |
| Bobcat | 2 | Mostly woodland |
| Gray fox | 2 | Mostly woodland |
| Mink | 3 | Low areas |
| Muskrat | 2 | Streams |
| O'possum | 2 | Openland, woodland |
| Raccoon | 2 | Streams, woodland |
| Red fox | 2 | Openland |
| Skunk | 2 | Mostly woodland |
| Non-Game Birds | | |
| Openland | 2 | Openland |
| Woodland | 2 | Woodland |
| Wetland | 2 | Wetland |

* 1 - High, 2 - Moderate, 3 - Low, 4 - Negligible

The project area contains about 25 species of wildlife that are considered as either rare or endangered, or their status is unknown. ^{1/}

Hunting is popular in the area. During 1973, a total of 53,540 hunting licenses were sold. ^{2/}

Responsibility for Fish and Wildlife Administration and Management

State - The Game and Fish Division of the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources administers the State's fish and wildlife resources for the long term benefit of the people.

For carrying out its mission, the Game and Fish Division has regulatory, research, development, and operational functions related to both the people who use fish and wildlife resources and to the resources themselves.

As stated earlier, the Game and Fish Division owns two public fishing lakes which contain 257 surface acres. The Division manages four wildlife management areas totaling 128,766 acres. The management areas provide hunting for small and large game. ^{1/}

^{1/} Game and Fish Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

^{2/} Accounting Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

In addition, the Game and Fish Division provides technical assistance in habitat management for fish and wildlife, especially in management of ponds for sport fishing.

Federal - The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior has primary responsibility for migratory birds, threatened (rare or endangered) species, and certain nuisance wildlife. The Fish and Wildlife Service manages no lands in the project area.

The Forest Service administers fish and wildlife on Forest Service lands, 210,376 acres of which are in the project area. ^{1/} One of the State's wildlife management areas and part of another are located on Forest Service lands and contain a total of 64,424 acres.

The project area contains 11 soil and water conservation districts. With help from SCS, the districts provide technical assistance in building fishponds and raceways and in managing habitat for fish and wildlife. Such assistance includes recommendations on stocking ponds and managing them for sport fishing and commercial production. Technical assistance in wildlife habitat management includes recommendations on retaining, creating, and maintaining food, cover, and water for all wildlife, both game and non-game.

Problems

The biggest problem is that many people, including nearly all landowners, do not recognize fish and wildlife as valuable resources. The reasons for their failure to recognize fish and wildlife as valuable resources include: (1) State and Federal agencies have not been successful in their efforts to inform people of fish and wildlife values; (2) many landowners have never received income from fish and wildlife; (3) except for buying licenses, many sportsmen have never paid for the privilege of fishing and hunting; and (4) some people have no apparent interest in, and appreciation for, fish and wildlife.

The failure to recognize fish and wildlife as valuable resources is evident throughout the area:

1. Impoundments within and adjoining the area contain a good bit of sediment. Some are discolored by silt, especially during late winter and early spring. They are somewhat polluted from agricultural, domestic, industrial, and municipal sources. Occasionally, these pollutants kill fish. Impoundments contain large populations of rough fish. ^{2/}
2. Many lakes and ponds are not stocked correctly and managed intensively for fish production. Some are polluted from various sources. Occasionally, pollution and oxygen depletion kill fish. Some lakes and ponds were designed and built for sport fishing, but they are being used for commercial

^{1/} U.S. Forest Service.

^{2/} Game and Fish Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

production. Waterflow is excessive through many lakes and ponds. This makes fertilization impractical, especially in late winter and early spring when rainfall is heavy.

3. Rivers contain a good bit of sediment. They are polluted from various sources which kill fish occasionally. ^{1/} Access is somewhat limited, especially in wooded areas. Some of the rivers contain a good bit of trash, logs, tree tops, and other debris including old stoves, refrigerators, automobiles, and dead farm animals.

4. Many of the larger creeks are clogged with sediment and debris of many kinds. Depth, width, and intermittent flow limit fish production in many of them. Access is somewhat limited. Channels have been completely realigned in a few of the larger creeks, and tree cover has been removed from some.

5. Fish kills from careless application of cotton pesticides are common in some places.

6. Some crop fields are relatively large, especially in the Coosa Valley. Many are not broken by fencerows, hedgerows, and other habitat areas for wildlife.

7. Bottomland hardwoods are valuable for many kinds of wildlife. Some of these hardwoods have been destroyed.

8. A good bit of mixed pine and hardwood forest has been converted to pure stands of pines. This conversion has been detrimental to wildlife, both game and non-game.

9. Few landowners have retained wildlife habitat. Still fewer have created habitat. Little, if any, habitat is managed specifically for non-game species. ^{2/}

10. Demand for hunting is increasing, but high quality habitat is decreasing. Urban sprawl, roads, factories, and other developments are taking more wildlife habitat each year. The acreage in crops has decreased during the last 20 years. Many former crop fields are now planted in either pines or pasture. This change in land use has been detrimental to many kinds of wildlife, both game and non-game.

11. Clubs lease hunting rights on many large tracts. These tracts usually support dense populations of several game species. Some clubs hunt only one or two species. Other species are either underharvested or not harvested at all. ^{2/}

12. Many people do not cooperate fully with Alabama Conservation Enforcement Officers and Federal Game Management Agents.

^{1/} Game and Fish Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

^{2/} SCS progress summaries.

Needs

The greatest need is an incentive among landowners for fish and wildlife production, especially for wildlife. Many landowners will have that incentive when they realize that fish and wildlife can be produced at a profit. Until then, significant increases in production are not expected. Other needs are:

1. To convince sportsmen that landowners cannot afford to dedicate their time, land, money, and equipment to fish and wildlife production unless it is profitable to do so.
2. To help people, including employees of governmental agencies, realize that fish and wildlife are valuable resources and to train them in simple, easy-to-apply techniques of habitat management for both game and non-game. Landowners and others must realize that fish and wildlife are products of land and water and that production can be increased only by making conditions more favorable.
3. To better manage existing fish and wildlife habitat, including habitat for threatened species. This includes preserving and maintaining habitat on farms, woodlands, and in developments of all kinds. It also includes reducing sediment in impoundments, lakes, ponds, and streams.
4. To improve access to certain fishing waters and hunting areas.
5. To improve methods of producing, harvesting, processing, and marketing fish.
6. To better control free-ranging dogs and nuisance wildlife, particularly blackbirds and beaver.
7. To better enforce fish and game laws, including trespass laws.
8. To help school systems establish outdoor classrooms for teaching biology.
9. To help counteract the current anti-hunting propaganda from well-intentioned but misinformed individuals and organizations. Participating in National Hunting and Fishing Day is one way of doing this.
10. To utilize furbearers for both sport hunting and pelts. Cooperation with Alabama Trappers Association is needed.
11. To hire a well-trained fisheries biologist to work in the project area.
12. To cooperate fully with individuals and organizations who are promoting the control of human populations.
13. To start an educational program to help satisfy fish and wildlife needs.

Opportunities

Opportunities for increasing production and utilization of fish and wildlife are virtually unlimited. Among the opportunities are:

1. Some factors which limit fish production and utilization in impoundments, rivers, and larger creeks can be controlled. These include control of rough fish and improved access to fishing waters. Other factors can be completely eliminated. These include heavy depositions of sediment and pollution from agricultural, domestic, industrial, and municipal sources.
2. More lakes and ponds can be stocked properly and managed for fish production. Pollution can be either controlled or eliminated from many ponds and lakes. This includes silt reduction by proper land use and treatment. Additional lakes and ponds can be built. ^{1/}
3. Raceways for channel catfish can be built on sites where water, topography, soils and other factors are suited.
4. Flood detention reservoirs can be built and managed for both flood control and for fish and wildlife production.
5. The complete realignment of stream channels and removal of shade cover from over channels can be stopped.
6. Habitat for both game and non-game wildlife can be retained, created, and maintained on more lands in the project area. This includes planting food plots and maintaining existing habitat.
7. Waterfowl habitat can be improved on parts of Weiss Lake. ^{2/} This includes planting winter forage for Canada geese and planting corn, soybeans, grain sorghum, and other crops for ducks.
8. Duck foods can be planted and managed each year in flood detention reservoirs that are equipped with water level controls.
9. Greentree reservoirs can be developed on flat bottomlands that contain good stands of mast-bearing oaks, especially below dams and near other dependable sources of water.
10. Nesting boxes for wood ducks can be erected on streams and other areas suitable for wood ducks.
11. Fields can be planted in crops that produce dove food and managed in such way that doves congregate in large numbers during fall and winter.

^{1/} Appraisals of Potentials for Outdoor Recreation Developments in the eleven counties of the area.

^{2/} An Appraisal of Potentials for Outdoor Recreational Development, Cherokee County, Alabama, 1968.

12. Clearing of bottomland hardwoods and the planting of large areas in pines can be discouraged.

13. Access to certain hunting areas can be improved, especially in mountainous sections.

14. There are numerous opportunities for developing hunting areas for small and large game. ^{1/} These would provide income to landowners.

15. Shooting preserves can be developed, especially in St. Clair County. ^{2/}

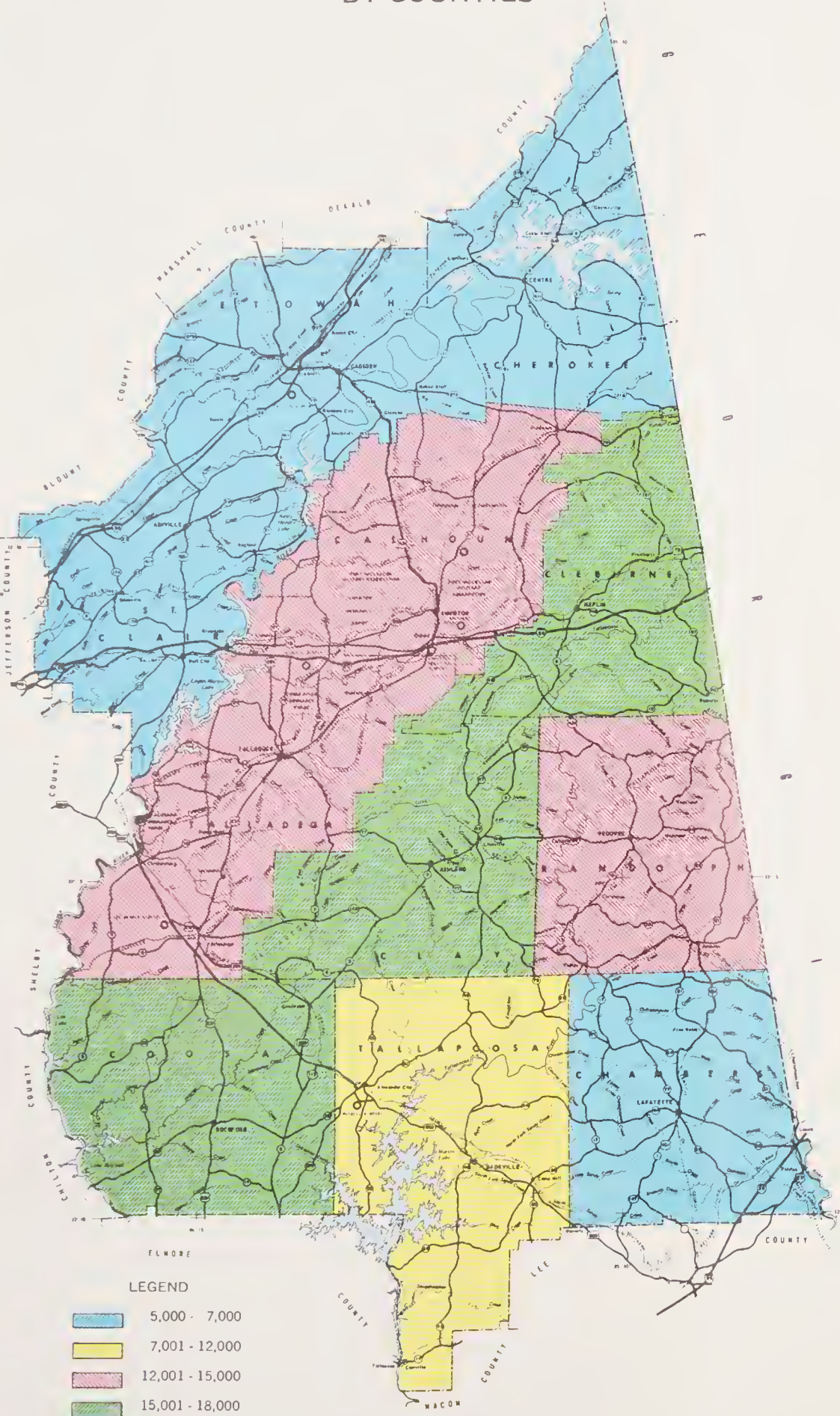
16. Habitat can be retained, created, and maintained for non-game, including threatened species.

^{1/} Appraisals of Potentials for Outdoor Recreational Developments in the eleven counties of the area.

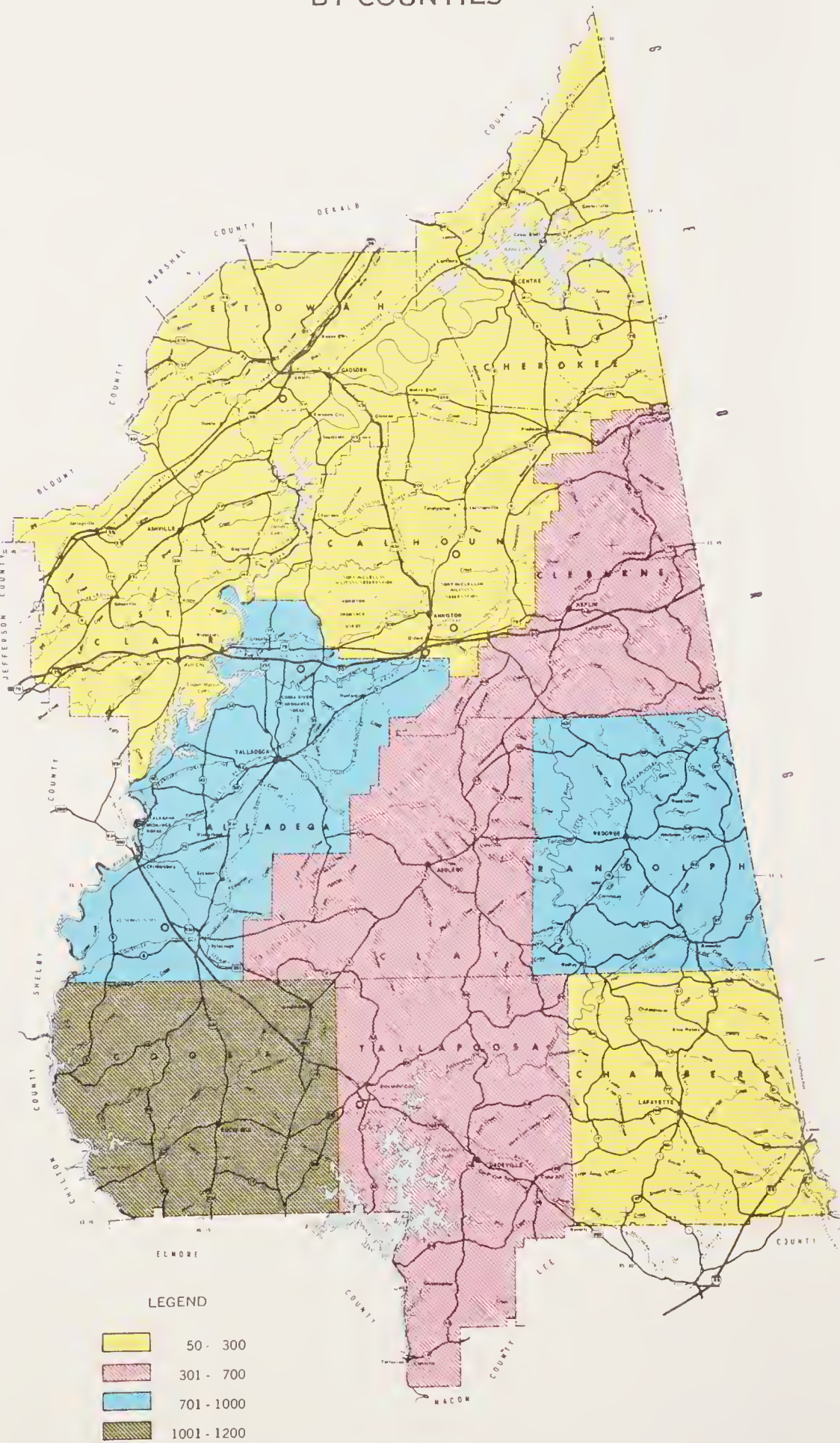
^{2/} An Appraisal of Potentials for Outdoor Recreational Development, St. Clair County, Alabama, 1968.

ESTIMATED DEER POPULATION
BY COUNTIES

ESTIMATED TURKEY POPULATION
BY COUNTIES



Deer populations were estimated for counties within the project area by local U.S.D.A. Personnel, Biologists with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and local Conservation Enforcement Officers.



Turkey populations were estimated for counties within the project area by local U.S.D.A. Personnel, Biologists with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and local Conservation Enforcement Officers.



FIGURE 18
ESTIMATED DEER AND TURKEY POPULATION
BY COUNTIES
1974
COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLAN
ALABAMA

Approximate Scale - Miles

Universal Mercator Projection compiled at 1:253,440 (1 inch equals 4 miles) and reproduced at 1:1,267,200 (1 inch equals 20 miles).

Base compiled from AMS Quadrangles, 1963 Revision and General Highway Map, 1974 Revision

Community Facilities and Services



Distribution systems for rural and urban residents.



Adequate water supplies.



Solid waste disposal systems help keep communities clean.



Improving sub-standard housing.



Improve existing and establish new libraries.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Comprehensive City and County Planning

Comprehensive plans, whether on a regional, county or community level, are a necessary tool in guiding growth and development.

Five of the most important implementation tools of a comprehensive plan are Public Improvements and Capital Budgeting Programs, Zoning Ordinances, Subdivision Regulations, Housing Elements, and Building Codes.

Public Improvement and Capital Budgeting Programs have been prepared by the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission or the Alabama Development Office for 27 local governments. The municipalities of Waldo and Walnut Grove will be included in future Capital Budgeting Programs by the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission.

Twenty-six municipalities have adopted zoning and/or subdivision regulations. The Town of Waldo is scheduled for both zoning and subdivision regulations. Recently, Alabama Act 119 gave counties the authority to adopt subdivision regulations in flood-prone areas. It is recommended that the remaining towns in the project area adopt subdivision regulations where feasible in flood-prone areas.

Thirteen of the municipalities in the region have adopted building and housing codes. They are, however, the larger communities where such codes are most critically needed.

Solid Waste

In 1969, a major step was taken toward solving some of the solid waste problems when the legislature enacted Alabama's Solid Waste Act No. 771. This act was amended in 1971 and required authorized counties and municipalities to establish solid waste management programs within a two year period.

All counties in the area have been planning and working toward providing rural collection and proper disposal of solid wastes since 1966. Most of the municipalities have joined with the counties in cooperatively supporting and disposing of wastes in a centrally located county sanitary landfill.

St. Clair and Talladega Counties provide roadside or house-to-house garbage pickup service. Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, and Tallapoosa Counties provide the community container type collection service. All counties provide for proper disposal in a sanitary landfill.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

Due to the widespread use of throw-away items, expanding industrialization and other factors, the problems associated with the storage, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste have become monumental. It is estimated that some 1,179 tons of solid wastes are generated by the 428,899 residents of this area everyday. As the population of the area increases and becomes more urbanized, the amount of solid waste generated is expected to increase.

Financing the operation of solid waste programs has presented problems. Counties providing house-to-house pickup charge customers a monthly fee of \$2.50 or \$3.00. This charge covers the majority of the cost of providing the service.

Counties providing the community container service pay the total cost of this service from the general and/or revenue sharing funds. Some municipalities charge residents and businesses a garbage fee while others provide this service free. Use of the disposal services is generally on a voluntary basis.

Estimated participation in the program ranges from a low of 40 percent in some counties to a high of 90 percent in others. Many people are using unauthorized roadside open dumps; the County and State Health Departments do not have money or manpower to prevent such violations.

Participation and utilization of municipal garbage service is much higher in most of the towns since they charge mandatory fees. Residents of many of the smaller towns participate in the county solid waste programs. A sound financial arrangement is needed in each county in order to make the solid waste program work.

Water and Sewage

There are presently 70 water systems and 28 sewage disposal systems in operation in the area. A recent survey shows that a majority of the rural residents are drinking water from shallow wells and springs. These are subject to being easily contaminated.

The East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission and the Birmingham Regional Planning Commission in the project area have completed comprehensive water supply and sewage disposal plans for all of the counties and most of the municipalities in the area. Many of the municipalities and/or communities have applications on file with appropriate Federal and State agencies seeking financial assistance to carry out needed modification, renovation and expansion of water and sewage treatment facilities.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

The increase in population and economic growth, both in the municipalities and rural areas, have created a demand for additional public drinking water and for sewerage systems and sewage treatment facilities.

Many of the water systems in the area are operating at peak, or near peak capacity, and have no auxiliary water supply. This has curtailed expansion of water lines and has discouraged industrial and residential development in the area.

A majority of the sewage treatment facilities need improving or expanding--in fact raw sewage is being dumped into creeks and rivers in some instances because of lack of any treatment facilities. Some 20 small municipalities and all of the rural communities have no sewage treatment facilities and depend on septic tanks and outdoor privies.

Much of the rural area is too sparsely populated to make public water and sewerage systems economically feasible without large grants of money. Nevertheless, the need is critical. Recent surveys in one county showed a predominance of the rural drinking water samples were contaminated. Thus, it is estimated that a majority of the rural population in the area is drinking contaminated water daily. This has brought on additional health problems and the need for increased medical services and facilities in the area.

The major problem is a need for financial assistance to improve, develop, and install adequate water and sewage treatment facilities. Some loans are available from FHA on a 50 percent basis. There is a need for grants to small communities that can't afford their 50 percent.

Roads and Highways

Good roads and highways are essential for the maximum development of the area. Properly designed roads will help reduce traffic accidents.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

The existing transportation system is inadequate to properly serve the area. Bridges spanning the Coosa River are too few to properly route traffic economically. Many citizens have to drive extended distances to reach points on the opposite banks of the river.

Interstate Highway 20 is only partially constructed through the area. Since the completion of this highway is vital for both economic development and safety, its early completion is highly recommended.

A survey conducted by the county rural development committees indicates that 1,668 miles of the rural roads need roadbank stabilization. These areas are contributing heavily to the sediment load of lakes and rivers. It is proposed that all roadbanks be stabilized within the next 15 years.

A soil survey is needed for future road locations. Accelerated soil surveys in the area are necessary to avoid improper road and building location.

Traffic jams are frequent around the Anniston and Gadsden areas at present. Needs for better planned trafficways and by-passes are acute.

Many county roads need paving.

Education

Children in the project area have an opportunity to obtain a high school education in the public school systems. Private schools are available to many children in the Coosa Valley RC&D project area. All the public schools in the area are operated by their respective county and city boards of education.

At present, there are 182 elementary and secondary, public and private schools operating in the eleven Coosa Valley RC&D counties. School enrollment trends are shown in the following table.

TABLE 25. PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEMS
IN THE COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA
1970, 1972, and PROJECTED to 1977

| System | 1970 | 1972 | Projected 1977 | Schools |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| Calhoun County | 13,274 | 10,800 | 11,797 | 31 |
| Anniston City | 7,777 | 7,314 | 8,221 | |
| Jacksonville City | 2,108 | 1,994 | 2,301 | |
| Piedmont City | 1,371 | 1,276 | 1,315 | |
| Oxford City | | 2,290 | 3,242 | |
| Chambers County | 7,020 | 6,345 | 6,238 | 18 |
| Lanett City | 1,735 | 1,594 | 1,589 | |
| Cherokee County | 4,016 | 4,215 | 4,050 | 11 |
| Clay County | 2,956 | 3,088 | 2,792 | 7 |
| Cleburne County | 2,600 | 2,678 | 2,570 | 5 |
| Coosa County | 2,580 | 2,552 | 2,440 | 5 |
| Etowah County | 7,845 | 8,243 | | 39 |
| Attalla City | 2,135 | 2,028 | 2,037 | |
| Gadsden City | 12,333 | 11,187 | | |
| Randolph County | 3,060 | 2,704 | 2,502 | 4 |
| Roanoke City | 1,151 | 1,408 | 1,361 | 1 |

TABLE 25. Continued

| System | 1970 | 1972 | Projected 1977 | Schools |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|---------|
| St. Clair County | 6,814 | 7,172 | | 14 |
| Talladega County | 9,845 | 9,303 | 9,856 | 27 |
| Sylacauga City | 3,165 | 2,992 | 3,797 | |
| Talladega City | | | | |
| Tallapoosa County | 4,007 | 3,729 | 3,755 | 9 |
| Alexander City | 3,855 | 3,874 | 4,521 | |

Source: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission.

The above enrollment projections indicate that nine systems will increase their enrollment and nine systems will decrease.

Institutions of higher education and vocational-technical schools are listed below.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Alexander City Jr. College
Alexander City, Alabama

Gadsden State Junior College
Gadsden, Alabama

Southern Union State Jr. College
Wadley, Alabama

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES

Jacksonville State University
Jacksonville, Alabama

Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Alabama Technical College
Gadsden, Alabama

Harry M. Ayers State Technical College
Anniston, Alabama

Gadsden State Technical Institute
Gadsden, Alabama

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS (Continued)

N. F. Nunnolley State Technical Institute
Childersburg, Alabama

COUNTY VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS-(Secondary Schools)

Calhoun County Voc. Tech. School
Jacksonville, Alabama

Area Vocational Training School
Alexander City Junior College Campus
Alexander City, Alabama

Area Vocational Technical School
Anniston, Alabama

Cherokee County Area Vocational Tech. School
Centre, Alabama

Clay County Area Vocational Center
Lineville, Alabama

Etowah County Area Vocational School
Attalla, Alabama

Randolph-Roanoke Area Technical School
Wedowee, Alabama

Talladega Area Vocational School
Talladega, Alabama

John Pope Vocational School
Ashville, Alabama

Buses are operated from outside areas that make the junior colleges, trade schools, and technical schools within reach of most people who want to attend.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

Educational levels are relatively low in the area despite its many schools and colleges. The median number of school years completed by persons age 25 and over is estimated to be about 9.9; the range for this group is from 9.1 years in Cleburne County to 10.9 years in Calhoun County. There is a need for projects that would improve school facilities and raise the educational level of all citizens.

There is also a need for vocational-technical training in which courses are oriented toward occupational training and the teaching of needed skills and technical trades. This training should be incorporated into the public school systems.

Libraries

Libraries can be an important stimulus for local economic development in two general respects. First, library facilities serve as one of the indicators of the cultural environment of the community and thus are useful in "selling" the community to prospective industries. Second, libraries assist in furthering the general educational levels of the resident population and in improving or changing the skills of the labor force.

Standards as to location, size of collection, amount of floor space and number of seats have been established by the American Library Association. There are two factors that should be considered in this area: (1) design systems to serve entire counties or several counties and (2) design a system to increase expected circulation.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

Based on state standards and population needs, most of the library facilities in the region are considered inadequate. The available information clearly indicates that the library needs appear to be more acute in the rural areas. Jacksonville State University has an excellent library, but it is operated primarily for the benefit of the university community.

LIBRARIES IN PROJECT AREA

| <u>County or Town</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Books</u> | <u>1973 Circulation</u> |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Calhoun | | | |
| Anniston | 1 | 135,926 | 177,472 |
| Carver Branch | 1 | 8,000 | N/A |
| Hobson City Branch | 1 | 1,550 | N/A |
| Jacksonville | 1 | 10,000 | 30,439 |
| Oxford | 1 | 5,500 | 10,299 |
| Piedmont | 1 | 4,857 | 11,523 |
| Chambers | | | |
| LaFayette | 1 | 4,255 | 3,647 |
| Cherokee | 1 | 7,696 | 13,671 |
| Clay | | | |
| Ashland | 1 | 1,452 | 4,141 |
| Cleburne | 1 | 4,623 | N/A |
| Coosa | | | |
| Goodwater | 1 | 2,710 | 1,013 |
| Rockford | 1 | 208 | 2,507 |

LIBRARIES IN PROJECT AREA (Continued)

| <u>County or Town</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>Books</u> | <u>1973 Circulation</u> |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Etowah | | | |
| Etowah-Attalla | 1 | 6,392 | 9,248 |
| Gadsden | 1 | 106,861 | 199,723 |
| Randolph | | | |
| Roanoke | 1 | 7,249 | 24,276 |
| St. Clair* | | | |
| Talladega | | | |
| Sylacauga | 1 | 49,000 | 124,499 |
| Talladega | 1 | 25,199 | 45,621 |
| Childersburg | 1 | 6,532 | 13,753 |
| Tallapoosa** | 1 | 70,000 | 151,433 |
| Alexander City | 1 | 15,000 | 32,619 |
| Camp Hill | 1 | 1,612 | 777 |
| Dadeville | 1 | 1,760 | 17,262 |

* Figure Not Available

** Member of Horseshoe Bend Regional Library with headquarters in Dadeville.

Source: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission and local library systems.

Telephone

Telephone service in the project area is a public service utility supplied by regulated private industry. The South Central Bell Telephone Company is the major supplier of telephone service; however, eight other companies operate in the project area. The telephone companies and the area they service are shown below:

| <u>Telephone Company</u> | <u>Service Area</u> |
|--------------------------|--|
| South Central Bell | Calhoun, part of Chambers, Coosa, Cleburne, Etowah, Randolph, and Talladega Counties and Tallapoosa County |
| Oneonta Telephone | St. Clair County |
| Pell City Telephone | St. Clair County |
| Leeds Telephone | St. Clair County |
| Interstate Telephone | Valley Area of Chambers County |

Telephone Company

Service Area

Peoples Telephone

Cherokee County

Tri-County Telephone

Clay, Cleburne, parts of
Randolph County, and Daviston area
of Tallapoosa County

Alabama Telephone

Rockford Area in Coosa County
East Tallassee and Carrville Area
of Tallapoosa County

Elmore-Coosa Telephone

Equality Area in Coosa County
Camp Hill Area in Tallapoosa County

Hopper Telephone

Altoona-Walnut Grove Area in
Etowah County

Roanoke Telephone

Rock Mills and Roanoke Area in
Randolph County

Coosa Valley Telephone

Lincoln Area in Talladega County

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

According to the Rural Development Committee, telephone service in many of the rural sections of the project area is inadequate due to four-and-eight party lines. More lines are needed to enable a greater number of rural citizens to have private lines and to improve safety and health conditions in the area. The sponsors, collectively, could inform utility companies of this needed improved service.

Electricity

Electricity is available in all parts of the project area. The area is primarily served by Alabama Power Company. The Tennessee Valley Authority located in Centre, Alabama, serves all of Cherokee County.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

Future growth in the area will require more power. Any industrial growth in the area will add to power needs. A study is needed to determine future needs, when correlated with industrial growth.

Housing

Adequate housing is an indicator of economic well-being of a family. Studies of the project area made by the East Alabama Commission show inadequacies within the region.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

- 67 to 82 percent are over 15 years old.
- In three of the eleven counties as high as 23 to 28 percent have no heat or are heated only by fire places. In Clay and Coosa Counties over 22 percent have no flush toilets. The other nine counties range from 5-21 percent without flush toilets.
- As high as 22 percent of the homes in some counties have no bathtub or shower.
- No air conditioners exist in up to 82 percent of the homes in some counties.

Community action programs to help relieve the above inadequacy is badly needed.

TABLE 26. HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA

| HOUSES | COUNTY | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--|
| | CALHOUN | CHAMBERS | CHEROKEE | CLAY | CLEBURNE | COOSA | ETOWAH | RANDOLPH | ST. CLAIR | TALLADEGA | TALLAPOOSA | |
| | Percent | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Built Since 1960-70 | 27.7 | 17.5 | 33.1 | 25.0 | 25.7 | 30.2 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 30.3 | 24.7 | 27.5 | |
| Four Rooms or Less | 36.1 | 31.4 | 32.9 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 29.0 | 39.2 | 34.5 | 37.6 | 43.0 | |
| Five Rooms or More | 64.2 | 58.2 | 65.5 | 60.4 | 61.2 | 56.0 | 71.2 | 61.5 | 64.3 | 61.8 | 57.0 | |
| No Piped Water in Structure | 2.4 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 19.8 | 13.4 | 22.6 | 2.9 | 17.1 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 12.6 | |
| Individual Water Wells | 15.7 | 30.1 | 71.0 | 63.0 | 64.2 | 62.1 | 18.8 | 56.1 | 40.0 | 29.5 | 32.9 | |
| With Public Sewers | 49.7 | 42.3 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 6.9 | 62.3 | 26.3 | 14.1 | 48.7 | 40.2 | |
| With Septic Tanks or Cesspools | 45.2 | 33.7 | 56.3 | 49.5 | 54.7 | 55.6 | 31.4 | 27.7 | 65.5 | 33.3 | 35.6 | |
| No Heat | 0.1 | 0.3 | - | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.08 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | |
| Heated with Fireplaces, etc. | 3.3 | 14.8 | 21.7 | 22.8 | 17.4 | 28.4 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 14.7 | 11.0 | 18.2 | |
| Heated Electrically | 4.1 | 3.4 | 16.6 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 | |

TABLE 26. Continued

| HOUSES | COUNTY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--|--|
| | CALHOUN | CHAMBERS | CHEROKEE | CLAY | CLEBURNE | COOSA | ETOWAH | RANDOLPH | ST. CLAIR | TALLADEGA | TALLAPOOSA | | |
| | Percent 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without Complete Kitchen | 3.9 | 17.3 | 14.4 | 22.2 | 15.6 | 24.8 | 4.7 | 21.4 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 16.3 | | |
| With No Flush Toilets | 5.5 | 18.9 | 24.6 | 31.5 | 24.9 | 29.3 | 7.1 | 28.0 | 19.6 | 17.3 | 18.6 | | |
| Cooking with Coal or Wood | 0.8 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 4.7 | | |
| Cooking Electrically | 43.8 | 60.3 | 61.0 | 57.9 | 46.3 | 47.7 | 45.3 | 59.0 | 52.5 | 45.0 | 53.0 | | |
| Cooking with Gas | 39.7 | 18.7 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 18.9 | 4.6 | 39.2 | 11.3 | 15.3 | 38.3 | 18.9 | | |
| Lacking One or More Plumbing | 7.2 | 10.9 | 17.0 | 24.5 | 19.8 | 23.0 | 7.7 | 21.9 | 23.4 | 15.7 | 13.5 | | |
| With Telephone Available | 77.6 | 68.0 | 63.5 | 60.4 | 59.1 | 53.1 | 79.9 | 62.4 | 59.9 | 68.9 | 60.5 | | |
| With No Air Conditioner | 58.3 | 67.1 | 70.4 | 80.6 | 82.6 | 75.3 | 52.9 | 81.9 | 69.8 | 62.3 | 68.5 | | |
| No. Persons/ House | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | | |

TABLE 26. Continued

| HOUSES | COUNTY | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | CALHOUN | CHAMBERS | CHEROKEE | CLAY | CLEBURNE | COOSA | ETOWAH | RANDOLPH | ST. CLAIR | TALLADEGA | TALLAPOOSA |
| | ----- Percent 1/ ----- | | | | | | | | | | |
| .01 to 1.50 Persons/Room | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| 1.51 or More Persons/Room | 2.7 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Total Occupied Housing Units | 30,575 | 11,230 | 4,877 | 3,936 | 3,359 | 3,151 | 30,189 | 5,854 | | 18,893 | 10,440 |
| Total Units | 32,439 | 11,993 | 5,448 | 4,317 | 3,622 | 3,927 | 31,908 | 6,296 | 9,449 | 20,555 | 12,155 |

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1970.

Health Facilities and Services

The project area has 17 general hospitals with 1,768 beds to serve the 428,899 residents as shown in Table 27. Anniston Memorial Hospital located in Calhoun County is the regional hospital with 439 beds. The 16 hospitals located in the eleven counties in the area range in size from the 30-bed hospital in Cleburne County to the 496-bed hospital in Etowah County. Most of these buildings are fairly new and modern and provide the basic facilities needed. In addition, there are two tuberculosis hospitals in the area, one in Gadsden serving 7 counties, and one in LaFayette with a capacity of 61 patients.

TABLE 27 HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES AND NUMBER OF LICENSED BEDS
IN THE COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
AND ITS COUNTIES, 1973

| County | General Hospitals | | Nursing Homes | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Beds</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Beds</u> |
| Calhoun | 3 | 439 | 4 | 411 |
| Chambers | 2 | 156 | 3 | 127 |
| Cherokee | 1 | 56 | 1 | 53 |
| Clay | 1 | 32 | 2 | 90 |
| Cleburne | 1 | 30 | 1 | 40 |
| Coosa | 0 | 0 | 1 | 42 |
| Etowah | 2 | 496 | 6 | 601 |
| Randolph | 2 | 105 | 1 | 152 |
| St. Clair | 1 | 68 | 3 | 228 |
| Talladega | 2 | 264 | 3 | 209 |
| Tallapoosa | 2 | 122 | 6 | 361 |
| Area | 17 | 1,768 | 31 | 2,314 |

Source: Northeast Alabama Health Planning Association.

County Health Departments are operated in each of the counties. Buildings are modern and adequate in space in most of the counties.

The 31 nursing homes with 2,314 beds are mostly modern and provide adequate space and care for area needs.

TABLE 28. NUMBERS AND RATIOS OF MAJOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ACTIVE IN THE COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

| Area and County | Physicians | | Dentists | | Nurses | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|--------|----------------|
| | Number | Pop. per Physician | Number | Pop. per Dentist | Number | Pop. per Nurse |
| Calhoun | 70 | 1,473 | 26 | 3,965 | 223 | 462 |
| Chambers | 16 | 2,272 | 6 | 6,059 | 70 | 519 |
| Cherokee | 5 | 3,121 | 2 | 7,803 | 15 | 1,040 |
| Clay | 5 | 2,527 | 1 | 12,636 | 21 | 602 |
| Cleburne | 2 | 5,498 | 1 | 10,996 | 6 | 1,833 |
| Coosa | 1 | 10,662 | 1 | 10,662 | 14 | 762 |
| Etowah | 86 | 1,095 | 31 | 3,037 | 285 | 330 |
| Randolph | 7 | 2,619 | 2 | 9,166 | 27 | 679 |
| St. Clair | 10 | 2,796 | 4 | 6,989 | 53 | 510 |
| Talladega | 31 | 2,106 | 14 | 4,663 | 163 | 400 |
| Tallapoosa | 26 | 1,302 | 10 | 3,384 | 60 | 564 |

Source: Northeast Alabama Health Planning Association.

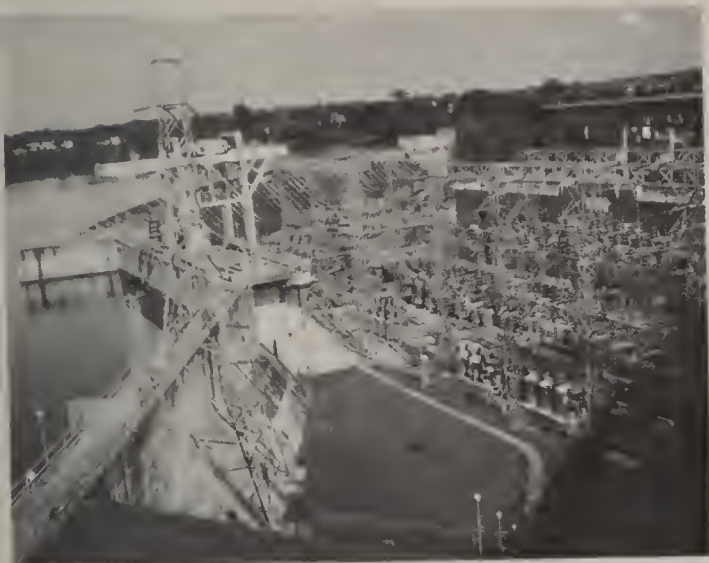
There is a demand for an additional 115 nurses to fill the requirements of the region. These nurses will be employed at existing and expanded facilities. There are 42 planned expansions within the area. The region presently has 937 nurses.

Public Health personnel are needed for all county departments due to low staff levels. There are 46 public health nurses employed in the area. These nurses need to be supplemented with an additional 40 public health nurses. There are 24 sanitarians employed in the area. However, approximately 22 more are needed.

Salaries are woefully inadequate and are not competitive with similar health related fields. Increased funding and alterations of the Merit System will be necessary before the situation can be altered or improved.

General improvements and continued development of the area's total resources will aid in the recruitment of competent health personnel.

Industry and Business



Promote development of power plants for adequate electrical supplies.



Establish industry to utilize local labor supply.



Promote industry to utilize area's raw materials.



Develop and utilize vocational and technical training.

INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

General Situation

The Coosa Valley RC&D Project area is becoming increasingly dependent on non-farm employment to maintain and expand its economic base. Agricultural employment is and has been declining for the past several years. Mechanization of farming and improved methods of cultivation and harvesting have achieved a higher yield with less labor. Because there is a lack of industrial jobs to take up the slack, this has presented a labor problem in some counties.

The 1974 unemployment rate of the project area is relatively low at 3.8 when compared to the overall Alabama rate of 5.0. Unemployment rates in the Coosa Valley RC&D Project area varied substantially ranging from 7.6 in Cherokee County to 1.8 in Chambers County. See Figure 19.

These unemployment rates suggest at least two different classes of problems in the RC&D Project area which must be solved to achieve maximum economic growth. The two counties with above-average unemployment rates face problems generally associated with transitional economies. An expanding industrial sector is needed to absorb workers being freed from production, agriculture, and forestry through technology. Skill levels are low, and needs are for full time employment. In the three counties with very low unemployment rates, most people who are motivated to work can find jobs. Problems in these counties typically involve raising incomes and living standards through the introduction of higher paying firms into the industrial mix.

Community leaders in the project area are actively engaged in an industrial development program. This is evident by the number of local development boards. Such a program requires much time and effort on the part of many people. Table 29 shows the industrial development boards existing in the project area as of May 27, 1974.

TABLE 29. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT BOARDS AND THEIR LOCATION
IN THE COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT, 1974

| COUNTY | LOCAL DEVELOPMENT BOARDS | LOCATION |
|----------|---|--------------|
| Calhoun | Anniston Industrial Development Board | Anniston |
| | Local Development Company of Anniston, Inc. | Anniston |
| | Jacksonville Industrial Development Committee | Jacksonville |
| | Oxford Industrial Development Committee | Oxford |
| | Piedmont Industrial Development Board | Piedmont |
| Chambers | LaFayette Industrial Development Board | LaFayette |
| | LaFayette Local Development Corporation | LaFayette |
| | Lanett Industrial Development Board | Lanett |
| Cherokee | Cherokee County Local Development Corp. | Centre |

TABLE 29. Continued

| COUNTY | LOCAL DEVELOPMENT BOARDS | LOCATION |
|------------|--|---|
| Clay | Ashland Industrial Development Board Lineville Industrial Development Board | Ashland Lineville |
| Cleburne | Heflin Industrial Development Committee | Heflin |
| Coosa | Goodwater Industrial Development Board | Goodwater |
| Etowah | Altoona Industrial Development Board Gadsden Industrial Development Board Rainbow City Industrial Development Board | Altoona Gadsden Rainbow City |
| Randolph | Roanoke Industrial Development Board Wedowee Local Development Corporation | Roanoke Wedowee |
| St. Clair | Pell City Industrial Development Board Springville Local Development Corporation | Pell City Springville |
| Talladega | Childersburg Industrial Development Board Sylacauga Industrial Development Board Talladega Local Development Corporation Talladega Industrial Development Board | Childersburg Sylacauga Sylacauga Talladega |
| Tallapoosa | Camp Hill Local Development Board Camp Hill Investment Corporation | Camp Hill Camp Hill |

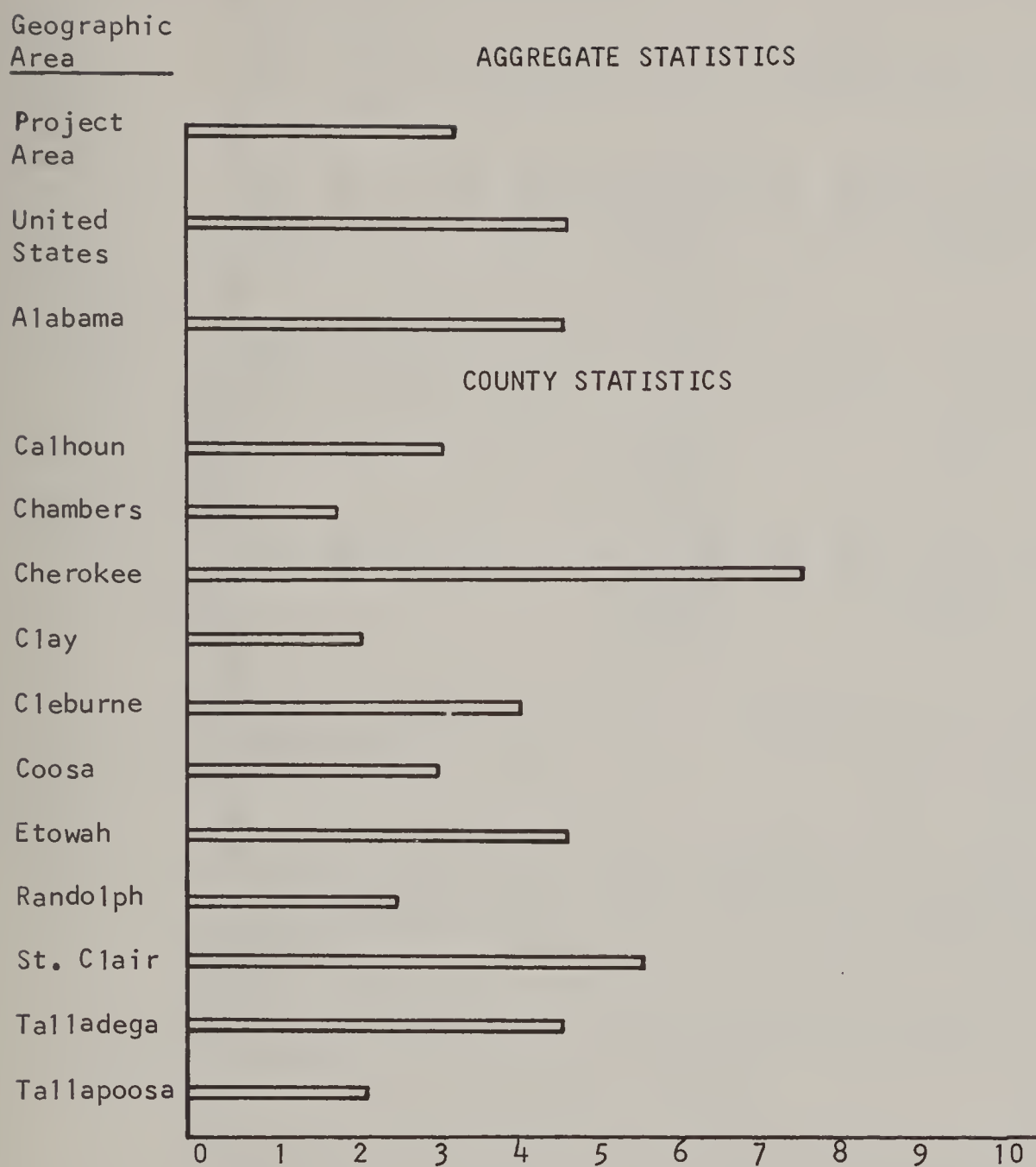


Figure 19. Unemployment. Counties in the Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project Area compared with Alabama and the United States, May 1974.

Source: Research and Statistics Division Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery, Alabama.

TABLE 30.

ESTIMATED WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR THE
COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
MAY, 1974 1/

| | Total Wage Salary | Manufac- turing | Mining and Quarry | Construc- tion | Comm., Trans., & Utilities | Wholesale & Retail Trade | Finance Ins., & Real Est. | Services and Misc. | Govern- ment | Agri- culture |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Project Area | 131,580 | 62,880 | 50 | 4,750 | 4,460 | 18,880 | 3,160 | 13,160 | 24,240 | 5,240 |
| Calhoun | 35,800 | 12,910 | 50 | 1,220 | 1,260 | 5,720 | 940 | 3,060 | 10,640 | 410 |
| Chambers | 14,410 | 10,450 | 0 | 390 | 300 | 1,060 | 110 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 590 |
| Cherokee | 2,560 | 760 | 0 | 70 | 180 | 580 | * | 230 | 740 | 520 |
| Clay | 3,090 | 1,580 | 0 | 90 | * | 340 | * | 500 | 580 | 390 |
| Cleburne | 2,080 | 1,100 | 0 | * | * | 210 | 80 | 110 | 580 | 270 |
| Coosa | 1,620 | 810 | 0 | * | 40 | 80 | 40 | 250 | 400 | 250 |
| Etowah | 28,840 | 11,940 | * | 1,540 | 1,430 | 5,610 | 1,010 | 3,380 | 3,930 | 630 |
| Randolph | 4,840 | 2,690 | 0 | 70 | 80 | 620 | 100 | 280 | 1,000 | 620 |
| St. Clair | 4,300 | 1,480 | * | 180 | 310 | 820 | 140 | 420 | 950 | 410 |
| Talladega | 19,900 | 10,170 | * | 820 | 580 | 2,500 | 400 | 2,510 | 2,920 | 680 |
| Tallapoosa | 14,140 | 8,990 | * | 370 | 280 | 1,340 | 340 | 1,420 | 1,400 | 470 |

1/ Excludes self-employed persons, unpaid family labor and domestic servants.

* Figure not available.

Source: Research and Statistics Division, Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery, Alabama, May 1974.

A 1974 study of employment in the existing significant industries and business enterprises shows contribution made by each group to the area's economy as indicated in the following table.

TABLE 31. SELECTED EMPLOYMENT CATEGORIES
COOSA VALLEY RC&D PROJECT, ALABAMA, 1974

| <u>Category</u> | <u>Employment</u> | <u>Share of Total</u> |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> ^{1/} |
| Manufacturing | 62,880 | 41.2 |
| Construction | 4,750 | 3.1 |
| Transportation, Communication and Utilities | 4,460 | 2.8 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 3,160 | 2.1 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 18,880 | 12.4 |
| Government | 24,240 | 15.9 |
| Agriculture | 5,240 | 3.4 |
| Services and Miscellaneous | 3,160 | 2.1 |
| Unemployment | 6,030 | 3.3 |
| All Others | 20,430 | 13.0 |
| | <u>154,310</u> | <u>100</u> |

Source: Research and Statistics Division of Industrial Relations, Montgomery, Alabama.

Manufacturing employs more people than any other sector with 41.2 percent of those employed. The second largest employer in the project area is government. Governmental jobs provide work for 24,240 persons, 15.9 percent of the total employment of the project area. Government employs over 20 percent of the wage-salary workers in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, Coosa, Randolph, and St. Clair Counties. Wholesale and retail trade provide the third largest number of jobs, employing 12.4 percent of our workers. Table 27 shows the wage and salary employment of the major industries in the project area and in the various counties.

In the Coosa Valley RC&D Project area, most training for gainful employment is done by employers. This training typically is on-the-job "osmosis" training; however, local colleges and trade schools are offering training programs for specific occupations. The project area is fortunate in having one university, one college, three junior colleges, and four state trade schools that offer a wide range of courses from teaching to welding. Also, two judicial acts, the Manpower Development and Training Act and the Economic Opportunity Act, are being utilized to train a large number of disadvantaged, unskilled workers.

^{1/} A total of 1,080 people or 0.7 percent of the "Total Employment" figure are not included in the table because a break-down by category was not available in several counties--only total employment figures were available.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is a major contributor to the economy of the project area. According to the Alabama Chamber of Commerce's 1973-74 edition of Industrial Alabama, there are 526 manufacturing establishments in the eleven counties. A total of 62,880 people are employed in these manufacturing establishments.

Manufacturing employment is expected to increase. It is expected that factory employment will continue to flourish with new firms coming in and existing firms expanding. Several counties have introduced new firms which will boost the number of people on manufacturing payrolls. During 1973, announced capital investments for new industries in the project area totaled \$45,570,392. The capital investment for expanded industries totaled \$83,284,158. This represents a total of \$128,854,550 for the eleven counties. In terms of manufacturing jobs, a total of 4,315 jobs were created. Of this number, 2,433 were jobs created by new firms moving in, and 1,882 jobs were created by expansion of existing plants.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Wholesale and retail trade comprise the third largest group of employers in the project area behind manufacturing and government. Representing approximately 12 percent of the total employment, these workers are employed primarily within the urban areas of each county.

In 1973, the project area had \$592,932,000 annual retail sales which is a 6.5 percent increase since 1972. All counties showed a slight increase in the number of retail sales.

The 1967 Census of Business recorded 3,581 retail establishments in the project area. Total sales from these firms amounted to \$422,173,000.

Industrial Sites

Land for industrial development is practically unlimited in the project area. The following types of sites are available: zoned, planned industrial parks, rail, river frontage, airport, and highway. Single tracts from 16 acres to 605 acres are available to industry. Sites owned by the counties and cities are available on long-term lease or can be purchased at very low cost. Some of the industrial sites in the area are already developed; however, county and city governments and local industrial development corporations in each of the counties in the area are willing to work with prospective industry in developing needed sites and providing roads, streets, water, sewage, electricity, etc.

The East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission has made an Industrial Site survey in the Appalachian counties of the project area- Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Talladega, Randolph, and Tallapoosa Counties. The survey was completed in June, 1974. The Birmingham Regional Planning and Development Commission has completed a similar industrial survey in St. Clair County.

Choice industrial sites may be zoned for industrial use and purchased by a unit of government or a local industrial development organization and be developed for industry. Preference should be given to the development of industrial sites located adjacent to rail and highway facilities.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

The problems and needs of industry and business vary considerably by counties; however, the most commonly reported were as follows:

1. Out migration of young productive people.
2. Low education level - 9.9 median school years completed by persons 25 years and over.
3. Inadequate housing and community facilities needed to make small communities more attractive to industry and residents.
4. Inadequate water-related outdoor recreation and other outdoor recreation facilities.
5. Flooding, water supply, and water pollution problems.
6. Inadequate organization of the local people toward a goal of selling their communities.
7. A predominance of low-wage industries and underemployment of the economy.
8. A pressing need for further development of many additional sites, even though a variety of industrial sites have already been developed.
9. A predominance of single-industry towns need diversification of their local employment bases.

Comprehensive planning and adequate financing to solve these difficulties would give a tremendous boost to the project area.

Proper land use planning and implementation will be needed to assure orderly development in the project area. Also, a regional approach to industrial recruitment would benefit all area residents.

Information and Education

Inform the public about Council activities by use of the news media
and promote the conservation education concept by:



Encouraging student participation ---



--- student observation



--- and providing attractive surroundings.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

A vigorous information and education program is necessary to gain and maintain popular support for the project and for development of the planned project measures. Such a program can obtain citizen participation in wisely developing and conserving the resources. Radio and television stations, newspapers, and local, state, and federal agencies with information and education responsibilities or interests should be utilized. Civic, garden, sportsman, and 4-H clubs and similar groups can assist in informing local citizens about project measures and objectives.

Radio

There are 24 radio stations in the project area. Members of the county rural development committees interviewed station personnel and obtained types of information materials desired, such as tapes, printed statements, reports, and news releases. The table below lists these radio stations.

TABLE 32. RADIO STATIONS LOCATED WITHIN THE COOSA VALLEY
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA - ALABAMA 1974

| Location | Call Letters | Type | Frequency | Kilowatt Power | Daily Broadcast Time |
|----------------|--------------|------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alexander City | WRFS | AM | 1050 | 1,000 | daylight to dark |
| | WRFS | FM | 106.1 | 4,600 | 5:00 A.M.-10:00 A.M. |
| Anniston | WANA | AM | 1490 | 5,000 (day) 1,000 (night) | 5:00 A.M.-11:00 P.M. |
| | WDNG | AM | 1450 | 1,000 | 24 hrs. a day |
| | WHMA | AM | 1390 | 5,000 (day) 1,000 (night) | 5:00 A.M.-11:00 P.M. |
| | WHMA | FM | 100.5 | 25,500 | 5:00 A.M.-11:00 P.M. |
| | | | | | |
| Centre | WEIS | AM | 990 | 250 (clear channel) | sunup to sundown |
| | WAGC | AM | 1560 | 1,000 | standard broadcast |
| Gadsden | WAAX | AM | 570 | 5,000 (day) 500 (night) | 5:00 A.M.-1:00 A.M. |
| | WGAD | AM | 1350 | 5,000 (day) 1,000 (night) | 5:00 A.M. -12:00 midnight |
| | WJBY | AM | 930 | 1,000 | 6:00 A.M.-Sunset |
| | WLJM | FM | 103.7 | 3,000 | 5:00 A.M.-12:00 midnight |
| | | | | | |
| Lanett | WRLD | AM | 1420 | 5,000 | 5:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M. |
| Lineville | WANL | AM | 1540 | 1 | 6:00 A.M.-6:00 P.M. |
| Pell City | WFHK | AM | 1430 | 1,000 | 6:15 A.M.-7:15 P.M. |
| Piedmont | WPID | AM | 1280 | 1,000 | 6:00 A.M.-Sunset |

TABLE 32. Continued

| Location | Call Letters | Type | Frequency | Kilowatt Power | Daily Broadcast Time |
|-----------|--------------|------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Roanoke | WELR | AM | 1360 | 7,000 | 5:30 A.M.-7:15 P.M. |
| | WELR | FM | 95.3 | 2,500 | 5:30 A.M.-10:00 P.M. |
| Sylacauga | WFEB | AM | 1340 | 1,000 | 5:00 A.M.-12:00 midnight |
| | WMLS | AM | 1290 | 1,000 | 6:00 A.M.-8:00 P.M. |
| | WMLS | FM | 98.3 | 250 | 8:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M. |
| Talladega | WEYY | AM | 1580 | 1,000 | Sunrise - Sunset |
| | WHTB | FM | 92.7 | 350 | 5:00 A.M.-1:00 A.M. |
| | WNUZ | AM | 1230 | 1,000 (day) 250 (night) | 5:00 A.M.-11:00 P.M. |

Television

The WHMA television station in Anniston serves all counties in the project area. The WCIQ-ETV station telecasting from Mount Cheaha State Park also serves the area.

Community Antenna Television Systems (CATV) use scanner placards and other forms of communication in addition to bringing coverage in from television stations outside the area. Nine of these CATV systems are located in the area and carry programs of 18 stations outside the area. These 18 television stations also serve portions of the project area by their own transmitter. All the television stations use slides, video tapes, and public service spots.

Newspapers

There are 33 newspapers serving the project area. Twenty-three of these are published locally. These newspapers are listed below.

TABLE 33. NEWSPAPERS READILY AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS OF THE COOSA VALLEY RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA-ALABAMA 1974

| Name | Circulation | Where Published |
|------|-------------|-----------------|
|------|-------------|-----------------|

I. Newspapers Published in the Project Area

Daily:

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|
| The Anniston Star | 27,500 | Anniston, AL |
| Gadsden Times | 31,000 | Gadsden, AL |
| The Valley Times News | 7,525 | Lanett, AL |

TABLE 33 Continued

| Name | Circulation | Where Published |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| The Daily Home | 42,000 | Talladega, AL |
| <u>Weekly:</u> | | |
| Alexander City Outlook | 11,900 | Alexander City, AL |
| Alexander City Citizen | 3,200 | Alexander City, AL |
| The Dadeville Record | 2,350 | Dadeville, AL |
| Tallasse Tribune | 3,700 | Tallasse, AL |
| The Ashland Progress | 1,500 | Ashland, AL |
| The Etowah News Journal | 6,200 | Attalla, AL |
| Cherokee County Herald | 3,300 | Centre, AL |
| The Cleburne News | 2,780 | Heflin, AL |
| The Jacksonville News | 3,200 | Jacksonville, AL |
| The LaFayette Sun | 2,414 | LaFayette, AL |
| Lineville Tribune | 1,500 | Lineville, AL |
| St. Clair News Aegis | 3,960 | Pell City, AL |
| St. Clair Observer | 5,000 | Pell City, AL |
| Oxford Sun | 4,000 | Oxford, AL |
| The Piedmont Journal | 2,500 | Piedmont, AL |
| The Roanoke Leader | 3,600 | Roanoke, AL |
| The Sylacauga Advance | 20,000 | Sylacauga, AL |
| Sylacauga News | 20,000 | Sylacauga, AL |
| Randolph Press | 2,500 | Wedowee, AL |

II. Other Daily Newspapers Serving the Area

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| The Birmingham News | Evening & Sunday | Birmingham, AL |
| The Post Herald | Morning | Birmingham, AL |

TABLE 33 Continued

| Name | Circulation | Where Published |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| The Chattanooga Times | | Chattanooga, TN |
| The Chattanooga News-Free Press | | Chattanooga, TN |
| The Huntsville News | Morning | Huntsville, AL |
| The Huntsville Times | Evening & Sunday | Huntsville, AL |
| The Montgomery Advertiser | Morning & Sunday | Montgomery, AL |
| The Alabama Journal | Evening | Montgomery, AL |
| The Columbus Enquirer | Evening & Sunday | Columbus, GA |
| Opelika-Auburn Daily News | Evening & Sunday | Opelika, AL |

Agency Information Programs

Several local, State, and Federal agencies have information programs serving the project. These agencies include the Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Forest Service, and Alabama Forestry Commission. These agencies are expected to continue assisting in informing the citizens about the RC&D project objectives and activities.

Schools

There are 182 elementary and secondary schools, 3 junior colleges, 2 four year colleges, and 11 vocational and technical schools in the eleven-county area. About 98,600 students attend these schools. Some have established outdoor classrooms but many more are needed. Special emphasis should be placed on the establishment and use of outdoor classrooms on college campuses where teachers are trained as well as on elementary and high school grounds.

Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

The project area has adequate communication facilities to keep the citizens of the area informed. In addition, the sponsors, RC&D Council, local rural development committees, and their respective technical advisors will seek support of the area's civic clubs, newspapers, and radio and television stations in keeping the citizens of the area informed of project objectives and activities.

News articles and other materials will be developed for use by the media. Releases will be geared to improving public understanding of what the RC&D project is and how it is improving living conditions in the eleven

counties.

The Council will develop a monthly newsletter for distribution to all sponsors, agencies, rural development committees, local officials, and others interested in the conservation and development of local resources. The purpose of the newsletter will be to keep local people informed of council actions and the status of project measures.

The Council, through local rural development committees and technical advisors, will help keep the citizens informed of project activities and project measures which affect their respective counties and the project as a whole.

The RC&D Information and Education Committee will develop an annual information plan to assist the sponsors in promoting their objectives and keeping the public informed of RC&D activities.

Plan of Action



Local people planning today to make tomorrow better.

THE PLAN OF ACTION

Introduction

The Coosa Valley RC&D Council is prepared to carry out this revised plan of action for the orderly conservation, improvement, development, and wise use of natural resources, thereby improving economic opportunities for people within the project area.

The Council plans to utilize all existing authorities and activities of established local, State, and Federal agencies. With these plus new available authorities, we can meet our projected goals. The Coosa Valley RC&D Council represents the sponsors in promoting, coordinating, and guiding project activities. The RC&D Council consists of one member from each soil and water conservation district and one member from each county commission in the project area. The resource problems, potentials, and opportunities have been set forth in the previous sections of this document. The remaining parts of this plan will set forth the project objectives, policies, courses of action and priorities.

Project Objectives

1. Develop water resources of the area for transportation, and for municipal, industrial, and recreational purposes.
2. Develop the agricultural resources of the area, including woodland, cropland, grassland, and wildlife land.
3. Develop the vast recreation and tourism potential of the area.
4. Promote industrial expansion and other developments to improve job opportunities and family income.
5. Develop adequate sewerage systems for towns and communities and establish rural garbage collection and sanitary disposal systems.
6. Accelerate work on the watershed treatment programs and extend the program to cover all feasible watershed developments in the area.
7. Improve and secure adequate community facilities for health, education, and recreation.
8. Expand vocational training facilities to meet needs for training.
9. Accelerate soil surveys in areas of potential rapid development.
10. Beautify and improve the general appearance of the area.
11. Develop access roads to scenic and recreational areas.
12. Encourage use of financial and technical assistance to improve land use, conservation land treatment, and housing, and to increase size of farms and farm income.

13. Treat roadbank and other critical areas to control erosion and sedimentation and to enhance natural beauty.

14. Secure necessary legislation to deal with problems of water management, pollution, rural zoning, and taxation.

Major Policies, Courses of Action, and Priorities

Agriculture -- Agriculture can play a more important role in the economy and social well-being of the project. To stimulate this increased role the sponsors plan to . . .

Provide additional technical assistance to encourage more intensive use and management of agriculture land;

Promote the latest agricultural technology through a good educational program;

Provide technical assistance in performing feasibility studies on developing new market outlets;

Encourage location of agri-related plants to insure the establishment of adequate outlets at stable prices.

Forestry -- Approximately three-fourths of the project area is in forest land. Forestry and related wood industries is the third largest industry in the project area. Due to the low quality of timber stands, forestry has not reached its maximum potential. To bring this about, the sponsors plan to . . .

Encourage the formation of county forestry associations to promote forest management practices by making site preparation equipment, planting equipment, etc., available;

Promote the development of forest-related industries so adequate markets are available;

Promote the organization of rural fire defense systems and make loan funds available for needed equipment;

Provide an RC&D forester to accelerate technical management and marketing assistance to land owners in the project.

Land and Water -- In the conservation and development of the project area's land and water resources, long range planning will be emphasized. This planning will reflect the social, economic, cultural, and environmental needs of the people. Consideration will be given to the values and potential for agriculture, forestry, recreation, wildlife, and urban uses. The sponsors will take action to . . .

Accelerate soil surveys in areas of potential intensive development;

Provide technical and financial assistance through RC&D and other established programs to treat critically eroding areas;

Include multi-purpose structures in watershed projects for municipal and industrial water supplies, recreation, and fish and wildlife;

Provide accelerated soil surveys in rapid growth areas;

Provide technical information concerning land and water resources to cities, counties, and other planning and regulating agencies.

Recreation and Tourism -- Meeting the increased demand for recreation facilities and services for local residents and tourist will be one of the prime policies of the RC&D sponsors. Initial emphasis will be given to developing recreational resources that are localized, water based, and community oriented. Once these needs are met, consideration will be given to measures that are more regional and have diversified characteristics. Recreation features need to be considered in conjunction with all public works and in many private enterprises. Interagency cooperation will be directed to this end.

In addition, the sponsors plan to . . .

Develop public access to the rivers and streams of the area;

Work with project wide organizations that promote recreation and tourism of the area;

Provide technical assistance in developing private income-producing recreation enterprises in the area.

Fish and Wildlife -- The sponsors will strive to develop, preserve, and enhance the habitat and food-producing area of fish and wildlife by . . .

Providing technical assistance in the development of fish and wildlife resources of the area to landowners and land users;

Cooperating with private and public agencies on RC&D measures that are directed to habitat development;

Assisting in coordinating fish and wildlife needs into other programs being carried out;

Encouraging all private and public works of improvement to have included in their plans full consideration for all species of fish and wildlife that might be affected. Consideration would include specific features and alternatives for protection, mitigation, and development.

Community Facilities and Services -- The need for new and improved community facilities and services in the project area is a vital concern of the sponsors. To meet the present and future needs of the project area the sponsors plan to . . .

Assist in the development of adequate community facilities and services such as water supplies and distribution systems, sewerage systems, solid waste disposal systems, housing, community health facilities, transportation facilities, education facilities, and libraries.

The sponsors will work with local units of government in developing these facilities and services. The sponsors will be instrumental in obtaining the needed technical and financial assistance for planning and installing these facilities.

Industry and Business -- The development of new industry and business and the expansion of established ones will be promoted by the sponsors in order to enhance employment. Emphasis will be placed on attracting industries that will utilize the area's natural resources and provide stable markets for these resources. To accomplish these goals the sponsors will work closely with industrial boards throughout the project area; will request assistance from State and Federal agencies in developing industrial sites; and will encourage the development and utilization of vocational and technical training to provide an adequately trained labor force.

Procedures for Obtaining RC&D Measures Proposals

RC&D measure proposals have been and will continue to be received from individuals, special interest groups, resource committees, agency representatives, and local governments. Those measures benefiting mainly one county will be reviewed by the county Rural Development Committee and the RC&D Councilmen from that county. If the proposed measure seems to meet the RC&D objective, the Rural Development Committee and Councilmen will make their comments on the application and forward copies to the project office. Those measures of multi-county or project-wide nature will be sent directly to the project office. Measures will be addressed to the RC&D Council. The RC&D Council, with appropriate assistance from the project coordinator and agency advisors, will review the proposed measures, obtain more information as necessary, and take action to adopt or reject the measures.

By adopting the measure, the sponsors are making a commitment to help implement it. They will assume either a supporting or leadership role in working with the measure sponsors. If a measure requires urgent attention, approval can be obtained by polling the Councilmen by telephone or personal contact; however, the normal procedure will be to act on measures at Council meetings. Once a measure application is adopted by the Council, it becomes an RC&D measure. Distribution of approved RC&D measure applications will be made as follows:

Appropriate Resource Committee Chairman
RC&D Project Office
RC&D Measure Sponsors
Soil Conservation Service - Field Office
Appropriate Planning and Development Council

Development of the Short Term Plan

In order to have orderly and timely action in carrying out RC&D measures, a Short Term Plan will be developed. RC&D measures which are adopted by the sponsors and scheduled for action during the next three years will be included in this plan.

The Short Term Plan will include the following for each fiscal year of a three year period:

- Listing of RC&D measures
- Action planned
- Assistance Needed
- Investment or funding needs

Development of Annual Plan of Work

The annual plan of work will be prepared before June 1 of each year. It will be based on both the project plan and the short term plan.

As a minimum, the plan of work will indicate the following:

- RC&D measures scheduled for action
- Measure priorities
- Estimated starting and completion time of each measure
- Technical and financial assistance needed
- Technical leadership
- Progress of local sponsoring organizations toward implementation including financing and land rights progress

Keeping Plan Up-To-Date

The project plan will be reviewed annually. The extent of needed changes will determine the necessity of supplementing or revising the plan. The entire document will be scheduled for revision every six years.

Project Measures

Project measures are needed actions proposed by sponsors, various citizen groups, resource committees, and the RC&D Council. Their purpose is to help solve specific problems and to bring about conservation and full use of natural resources in the project area.

Measures have been placed in the following categories:

Critical Area Treatment -- Stabilizing and treating areas which are sources of excess runoff or sediment which would adversely affect downstream land, streams, reservoirs, and the general public if left untreated.

Flood Prevention -- Installation of flood prevention structures (including land stabilization measures) designed to control and dispose of flood waters.

Public Water-Based Fish and Wildlife and Public Water-Based Recreation Developments -- Developments for public water-based recreation purposes may include the creation or improvement of an area for any or all forms of outdoor recreation that are water related. Fish and wildlife developments include the creation or improvement of habitat or facilities primarily for the preservation, production or harvest of fish and wildlife.

Land Drainage -- Installation of drainage systems will solve wetness problems which have an adverse affect on a community's efficient use of land, level of income, and quality of environment.

Farm Irrigation -- This includes the installation of irrigation systems.

Soil and Water Conservation Management for Agriculture-Related Pollutant Control Measures -- This measure provides for practices needed to reduce agriculture-related pollutants that are having adverse affects on the community and the general public.

Accelerated Services Measure -- This provides for additional assistance to speed up a specific phase of the ongoing conservation program in selected problem areas.

Other Measures -- This classification applies to facilities or enterprises necessary for the processing, marketing, and utilization of the products from natural resources and other measures which meet the objectives of the project sponsors.

RC&D PROJECT MEASURES COMPLETED

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Project Measure No. 1 | Cheaha Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 10 | Alexandria Valley Channel Improvement |
| Project Measure No. 13 | Beaver-Shoals Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 28 | Chandler Mountain Irrigation Reservoir |
| Project Measure No. 29 | Bynum Water System |
| Project Measure No. 30 | Alexandria Water System |
| Project Measure No. 34 | Lincoln Water System |
| Project Measure No. 38 | Steele Water System Expansion |
| Project Measure No. 42 | Kelly Creek Park - St. Clair County |
| Project Measure No. 45 | Clay County Golf Course |
| Project Measure No. 47 | Talladega County Forest Fire Protection |
| Project Measure No. 48 | Sylacauga Recreation Park |
| Project Measure No. 52 | Childersburg Park |
| Project Measure No. 58 | Childersburg Sewage System |
| Project Measure No. 62 | Rural Water and Sewage Needs Study |
| Project Measure No. 64 | Talladega County Rural Garbage System |
| Project Measure No. 66 | Talladega Speedway |
| Project Measure No. 67 | Area Juvenile Detention Home |
| Project Measure No. 70 | Talladega Hospital |
| Project Measure No. 71 | Childersburg Housing Facilities |
| Project Measure No. 74 | Clear Creek Roadbank Stabilization |
| Project Measure No. 75 | Lincoln Athletic Field |
| Project Measure No. 76 | Ashland Field House |
| Project Measure No. 85 | Indian Oaks Golf Course |
| Project Measure No. 86 | Hobson City Recreation Park |
| Project Measure No. 88 | Webster Chapel Water System |
| Project Measure No. 89 | Lincoln Branch Bank |
| Project Measure No. 94 | Cherokee County Golf Course |
| Project Measure No. 95 | Calhoun County Solid Waste |
| Project Measure No. 97 | Cherokee County Riding Arena |
| Project Measure No. 116 | Friendship Community Drainage |
| Project Measure No. 118 | Ashville Flood Control |
| Project Measure No. 119 | Little River Canyon Park Expansion |
| Project Measure No. 120 | Tillison Bend Park |
| Project Measure No. 124 | Holley Recreation Lake |
| Project Measure No. 125 | Lake Haven Recreation Park |
| Project Measure No. 127 | Access Road of Boy Scout Camp |
| Project Measure No. 130 | CREMS Water System |
| Project Measure No. 131 | Whites Chapel Water System |
| Project Measure No. 132 | Wattsville Water System |
| Project Measure No. 133 | Odenville Water System |
| Project Measure No. 134 | Fruithurst Water System |
| Project Measure No. 135 | Rock Quarry Water System |
| Project Measure No. 137 | Centre Sewage System |
| Project Measure No. 138 | Cedar Bluff Sewage System |
| Project Measure No. 140 | Centre Landfill |
| Project Measure No. 141 | Cherokee County Solid Waste Disposal |
| Project Measure No. 142 | Etowah County Solid Waste Disposal |
| Project Measure No. 144 | Canyon Rim Road Overlook |
| Project Measure No. 145 | Nature Study Trail-Plant Identification |
| Project Measure No. 147 | Calhoun County School Ground Improvement |

RC&D PROJECT MEASURES COMPLETED (contd.)

Project Measure No. 151 Clay County Vocational School
 Project Measure No. 152 Heflin Library
 Project Measure No. 157 Rural Water and Sewage Survey
 Project Measure No. 158 Recreation Potential Inventories
 Project Measure No. 160 Recreation Needs Survey
 Project Measure No. 162 Waterfowl Potential Study
 Project Measure No. 167 Williams Water System
 Project Measure No. 168 Jacksonville Golf Course
 Project Measure No. 170 Alexandria Water System Extension #3
 Project Measure No. 175 Millerville Forestry Development
 Project Measure No. 184 Leesburg Water System
 Project Measure No. 186 Calhoun County Rural Fire Defense
 Project Measure No. 187 Cleburne County Rural Fire Defense
 Project Measure No. 188 Randolph County Rural Fire Defense
 Project Measure No. 189 Clay County Rural Fire Defense
 Project Measure No. 190 Cherokee County Rural Fire Defense
 Project Measure No. 192 St. Clair County Rural Fire Defense
 Project Measure No. 193 Talladega County Rural Fire Defense
 Project Measure No. 194 Etowah County Rural Fire Defense
 Project Measure No. 196 Etowah County Forestry Association
 Project Measure No. 198 Randolph County Forestry Equipment
 Project Measure No. 202 Glovers Ferry Recreation Park
 Project Measure No. 226 Five Points Water System
 Project Measure No. 228 Roanoke Water Main
 Project Measure No. 235 Randolph County Sanitary Landfill
 Project Measure No. 236 Calhoun County Sanitary Landfill
 Project Measure No. 237 Clay County Sanitary Landfill
 Project Measure No. 238 St. Clair County Sanitary Landfill
 Project Measure No. 239 Clay County Forestry Association
 Project Measure No. 240 Industrial Development Study in Clay County
 Project Measure No. 241 St. Clair County Vocational School
 Project Measure No. 242 Randolph County Vocational School
 Project Measure No. 248 Cane-Muscadine Soil Survey
 Project Measure No. 249 Pell City Soils Interpretation
 Project Measure No. 252 Valley Soils Interpretation
 Project Measure No. 253 Jacksonville Soils Interpretation
 Project Measure No. 268 Centre Drainage
 Project Measure No. 279 Moody Soils Interpretation
 Project Measure No. 280 Ragland Soils Interpretation Information
 Project Measure No. 283 Clay County School For Retarded Children

RC&D PROJECT MEASURES CANCELLED

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Project Measure No. 2 | Chocolocco Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 3 | Blue Eye Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 4 | Crooked Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 5 | Ketchepedrakee Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 6 | Tallaseehatchie Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 7 | Talladega Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 9 | Canoe Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 11 | Cane Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 12 | Cedar Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 14 | Ohatchee Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 15 | Enitachopee Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 17 | Wolf Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 18 | Hatchet Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 19 | Pell City Drainage |
| Project Measure No. 20 | Bald Rock Scenic Drive |
| Project Measure No. 21 | Crest of Blount Mountain Road |
| Project Measure No. 26 | Sylacauga Water Storage |
| Project Measure No. 37 | Eastaboga Water System |
| Project Measure No. 39 | Talladega Park on Logan Martin |
| Project Measure No. 40 | Calhoun County Park on Logan Martin |
| Project Measure No. 41 | Calhoun County Park on Henry Lake |
| Project Measure No. 43 | Henry Dam Recreation Park |
| Project Measure No. 44 | Dogwood Golf Course |
| Project Measure No. 46 | Anniston-Ft. McClellan Highway Beautification |
| Project Measure No. 49 | Fort Strother Restoration |
| Project Measure No. 51 | School Ground Treatment-Anniston Trade School |
| Project Measure No. 56 | Alexandria Sewage System |
| Project Measure No. 59 | Ohatchee Sewage System |
| Project Measure No. 60 | Munford Sewage System |
| Project Measure No. 61 | Eastaboga Sewage System |
| Project Measure No. 63 | Friendship Auditorium |
| Project Measure No. 68 | Anniston Civic Center |
| Project Measure No. 69 | Area Garden Club Center |
| Project Measure No. 77 | Lineville Field House |
| Project Measure No. 80 | Pell City Golf Course |
| Project Measure No. 83 | Thanksville Recreation Park |
| Project Measure No. 87 | Tallahatchie Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 90 | Munford Recreation Park |
| Project Measure No. 91 | Heflin Recreation Park |
| Project Measure No. 92 | Ranburne Recreation Park |
| Project Measure No. 93 | Broad Meadows Recreation Park |
| Project Measure No. 98 | Terrapin Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 99 | Cahulga Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 101 | Mill Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 102 | Cane Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 103 | Yellow Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 107 | Silas Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 108 | Chulafinee Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 109 | Spring Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 110 | Little Wills Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 111 | Big Wills Creek Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 112 | Poorehouse Branch Watershed |

RC&D PROJECT MEASURES CANCELLED (contd.)

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Project Measure No. 113 | Fanning Branch Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 114 | Dry Creek-Horton Branch Watershed |
| Project Measure No. 115 | Etowah Community Drainage |
| Project Measure No. 123 | Argo Golf Course |
| Project Measure No. 146 | School Ground and Conservation Teaching Center |
| Project Measure No. 150 | Lincoln Low Rent Housing |
| Project Measure No. 155 | Area Industrial Brochure |
| Project Measure No. 159 | Area Woodland Study |
| Project Measure No. 161 | Catfish Production and Marketing Study |
| Project Measure No. 218 | Jacksonville Flood Control and Drainage |
| Project Measure No. 219 | Piedmont Drainage and Flood Control |
| Project Measure No. 224 | Anniston Water Storage-Site 3 Tallaseehatchie Creek |

Critical Area Treatment

72. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all St. Clair County Schools
Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
Sponsors: St. Clair County Board of Education and St. Clair County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
73. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Clay County Schools
Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
Sponsors: Clay County Board of Education and PTA at each school
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
176. Strip-mined Spoil Stabilization in Altoona
Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and stream pollution
Sponsors: Etowah County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
177. Chambers County Roadbank Stabilization
Purpose: Prevent erosion and sedimentation of streams and lakes
Sponsors: Chambers County Commission and Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
201. Critical Area Treatment of Gully on McCann Farm
Purpose: To reduce erosion and sediment and pollution damage in nearby streams
Sponsors: Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
203. Clay County Roadbank Stabilization
Purpose: To reduce erosion and sediment damage in streams and reservoirs beautify the area, and reduce safety hazards and maintenance cost
Sponsors: Clay County Soil and Water Conservation District and Clay County Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
204. Randolph County Roadbank Stabilization
Purpose: To reduce erosion, and sediment damage in streams and reservoirs beautify the area, and reduce safety hazards and maintenance cost
Sponsors: Randolph County Commission and Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

205. St. Clair County Roadbank Stabilization
Purpose: Reduce erosion, reduce sediment and pollution damage in streams and reservoirs, beautify the area, and reduce maintenance cost and safety hazards.
Sponsors: St. Clair County Soil and Water Conservation District and St. Clair County Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
206. Talladega County Roadbank Stabilization
Purpose: Reduce erosion, reduce sediment and pollution damage in streams and reservoirs, beautify the area and reduce maintenance cost and safety hazards.
Sponsors: Talladega County Soil and Water Conservation District and Talladega County Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
207. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Cherokee County School Grounds
Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
Sponsors: Cherokee County Board of Education and Cherokee County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
208. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Cleburne County Schools
Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
Sponsors: Cleburne County Board of Education and Cleburne County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
209. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Chambers County Schools
Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
Sponsors: Chambers County Board of Education and Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
210. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Talladega County Schools
Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
Sponsors: Talladega County Board of Education and Talladega County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

211. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Randolph County Schools
 Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
 Sponsors: Randolph County Board of Education and Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
212. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Etowah County Schools
 Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
 Sponsors: Etowah County Board of Education and Etowah County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
286. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Talladega City Schools
 Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
 Sponsors: Talladega City Board of Education and Talladega County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
288. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Coosa County Schools
 Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
 Sponsors: Coosa County Commission and Coosa County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Financial and Technical
292. School Ground Critical Area Treatment at all Tallapoosa County Schools
 Purpose: Prevent erosion, sedimentation, and for beautification
 Sponsors: Tallapoosa County Commission and Tallapoosa County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Financial and Technical
295. Lower River Road Roadbank Stabilization
 Purpose: Reduce erosion, reduce sediment and pollution damage in streams and reservoirs beautify the area, and reduce maintenance cost and safety hazards.
 Sponsors: Tallapoosa County Commission and Tallapoosa County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

300. School Ground Critical Area
Treatment at all Alexander
City Schools

Purpose: Prevent erosion,
sedimentation and
for beautification

Sponsors: Alexander City
Board of Education
and Tallapoosa
County Soil and
Water Conservation
District

Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

16. Flood Prevention - Little
Hillabee Creek

Purpose: To reduce flood
damage and improve la
land use and farm
income in the area

Sponsors: Clay County Soil
and Water
Conservation
District and Clay
County Commission

Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

304. School Ground Critical Area
Treatment at all Anniston
City Schools

Purpose: Prevent erosion,
sedimentation and for
beautification

Sponsors: Anniston City Board
of Education and
Calhoun County Soil
and Water
Conservation
District

Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

100. Flood Prevention - Dynne
Creek

Purpose: To reduce flood-
water damages,
better land use,
and overall improved
economy

Sponsors: Dynne Creek Watershed
Conservancy District
Cleburne County Soil
and Water Conser-
vation District and
Cleburne County
Commissioners
Court

Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

Flood Prevention Measures

8. Flood Prevention - Fox Creek

Purpose: To reduce flood
damage and improve
opportunities for
increased farm income

Sponsors: Clay County Soil and
Water Conservation
District and Clay
County Commission

Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

104. Flood Prevention - Glencoe
Flood Control
Purpose: To reduce flooding
on business and
residential areas
in Glencoe and
surrounding areas
Sponsors: Etowah County Soil
and Water Conservation
District and Etowah
County Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial
105. Flood Prevention - Black
Creek
Purpose: To reduce flooding on
agricultural and
urban lands and to
regulate water flow
over Noccalula Falls
Sponsors: Etowah County Soil
and Water
Conservation
District and
Etowah County
Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial
106. Flood Prevention - Muscadine
Creek
Purpose: To reduce flood
damages on 1500 acres
of flood plain land
and improve the farm
income of the area
Sponsors: Cleburne County Soil
and Water Conser-
vation District and
Cleburne County
Commission
Assistance Needed: Financial
and
Technical
178. Flood Prevention and
Drainage at Odenville
Purpose: To prevent over-
flow and remove
surface water that
is reducing the
effectiveness of
septic tanks and
disposal fields
which are causing
a mosquito problem,
and restricting
growth in the
community
Sponsors: St. Clair County
Soil and Water
Conservation
District, Odenville
Town Council, and
St. Clair County
Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial
214. Flood Prevention - Wehadkee
Creek
Purpose: To reduce erosion
and flood damages
on agricultural
lands, reduce
maintenance cost on
public roads and
improve the overall
economy of the
community
Sponsors: Randolph County
Soil and Water
Conservation
District and
Randolph County
Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

215. Flood Prevention - Cutnose Creek

Purpose: To reduce erosion and flood damage on agricultural lands, reduce maintenance cost on public roads and to improve the overall economy of the community

Sponsors: Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District and Randolph County Commission

Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

216. Flood Prevention - Bear Creek

Purpose: To reduce erosion and flood damage on agricultural land, reduce maintenance cost on public roads and to improve the overall economy of the community

Sponsors: Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District and Randolph County Commission

Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

217. Flood Prevention -Moore's Creek

Purpose: To reduce erosion and flood damage on agricultural lands, reduce maintenance cost on public roads, and to prevent flooding that results in a significant loss of man-day employment to industrial establishments located within the area

Sponsors: Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District and Chambers County Commission

Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

220. Flood Control and Drainage - Hobson City

Purpose: To reduce flood damage to homes and businesses in Hobson City and to improve opportunities for community development and growth

Sponsors: City Council of Hobson City

Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

247. Channel Improvement - Dye Creek

Purpose: To reduce flooding and resultant mosquito and other health and environmental problems

Sponsors: Pell City Town Council and St. Clair County Soil and Water Conservation District

Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

299. Flood Prevention - Fourth Avenue, Etowah County

Purpose: To prevent erosion and sediment damages to streets and in the Coosa River

Sponsors: Glencoe City Council

Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

Public Water-Based Fish and Wildlife and Recreation Development

24. Develop Water-Based Recreation Facilities at Site 10 in the Choccolocco Creek Watershed

Purpose: To improve recreation facilities for the people of metropolitan Anniston and adjoining communities

Sponsors: Calhoun County Board of Revenue

Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

27. Rush Smith Recreation Lake -
St. Clair County
Purpose: Improvement of the
recreation potential for
the 640-acre farm by
building a 30-acre lake
Sponsors: Rush Smith and St. Clair
County Soil and Water
Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and
Financial

232. Develop Water-Based Recreation
Facilities around Site 2 & 3
Crooked Creek
Purpose: To provide recreation
facilities and promote
tourism
Sponsors: Towns of Ashland and
Lineville and Clay
County Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical and
Financial

282. Develop Water-Based Recreation
Facilities at Burnt Village in
Chambers County
Purpose: To provide recreation
facilities and promote
tourism
Sponsors: Court of County
Commissioners, Chambers
County Soil and Water
Conservation District
and Burnt Village Park
Authority
Assistance Needed: Technical and
Financial

287. Develop Water-Based Recreation
Facilities at Ashville in
St. Clair County
Purpose: To provide adequate
recreation facilities to
residents of Ashville
and promote tourism
Sponsors: City of Ashville and
St. Clair County Soil
and Water Conservation
District
Assistance Needed: Financial and
Technical

289. Develop Water-Based
Recreation Facilities -
Coosa County
Purpose: To provide needed
recreation outlet for
residents and attract
tourist
Sponsors: Coosa County
Commissioners Court
Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

293. Develop Water-Based
Recreation Facilities -
Tallapoosa County
Purpose: To provide recreation
facilities to
residents and attract
tourist
Sponsors: Tallapoosa County
Commission and
Tallapoosa County
Soil and Water
Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

Land Drainage

272. Land Drainage - Ragland,
Alabama
Purpose: To prevent flooding
of City of Ragland
Sponsors: St. Clair County
Soil and Water
Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

Accelerated Services

213. Accelerated Forestry Assistance
Purpose: To provide one additional forester to supplement efforts of the Alabama Forestry Commission
Sponsors: Alabama Forestry Commission and RC&D Forestry Committee
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
250. Acceleration of Soil Survey along I-20 Growth Corridor in St. Clair County
Purpose: To obtain a soil survey and interpretation for use in developing and carrying out a land use plan, zoning ordinance and sub-division regulations
Sponsors: Riverside City Council, and St. Clair County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
251. Acceleration of Soil Survey for Gadsden
Purpose: To obtain a soil survey and interpretations for use in developing and carrying out a land use plan, zoning ordinance and sub-division regulations.
Sponsors: Gadsden City Council and Etowah County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
254. Accelerated Land Treatment in Cane Creek Watershed
Purpose: To bring about improved land use and needed treatment in the watershed, to improve farm income, and to reduce sediment and flood damage to urban and other intensive land use areas.
Sponsors: Calhoun County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
255. Accelerated Land Treatment at Layton Mill
Purpose: To bring about improved land use and needed treatment in the watershed, to improve farm income and to reduce sediment and flood damage to urban and other intensive land use areas above the water storage reservoir
Sponsors: Calhoun County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
256. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Jacksonville
Purpose: To bring about improved land use and needed treatment in the area, to increase farm income and to reduce sediment and flood damage to urban and other intensive land use areas above the reservoir.
Sponsors: Calhoun County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical

257. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Odenville
Purpose: To bring about improved land use and needed treatment above Odenville, to reduce sediment damage in Beaver Creek Channel and other drainageways
Sponsors: St. Clair County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
258. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Muscadine Creek Watershed
Purpose: To bring about improved land use and needed treatment in the watershed, to improve farm income, and to reduce sediment and flood damage to urban and other intensive land use areas
Sponsors: Cleburne County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
259. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Cane Creek Watershed
Purpose: To bring about improved farm income, open new opportunities for development by getting a rural water system installed, and to improve land use and treatment especially forestlands
Sponsors: Cleburne County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
260. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Moores Creek Watershed
Purpose: To bring about improved land use and treatment, reduce flooding, and to improve the quality of the environment in the area
Sponsors: Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
261. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Wedowee Creek Watershed
Purpose: To bring about improved farm income in the watershed and to establish a land use treatment program that will insure maximum protection to works of improvement installed in the watershed
Sponsors: Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
262. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Cutnose Creek Watershed
Purpose: To bring about improved land use and improved farm income in the watershed and to establish a land use and treatment program that will insure maximum protection to works of improvement installed in the watershed
Sponsors: Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical

263. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Bear Creek Watershed
 Purpose: To bring about improved land use and improved farm income in the watershed and to establish a land use and treatment program that will insure maximum protection to works of improvement installed in the watershed
 Sponsors: Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical
264. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Black Creek Watershed
 Purpose: To bring about improved land use and treatment in the watershed, improve farm income, augment low water flow over Nockalula Falls during the dry season, and improve the quality of the environment in the area
 Sponsors: Etowah County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical
265. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Cedar Creek Watershed
 Purpose: To bring about improved land use and treatment in the watershed, improve farm income, and reduce damage to fixed improvements, establish a land use program that will insure maximum protection of works of improvement installed
 Sponsors: Talladega County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical
266. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Grasmere-Jonesview Community
 Purpose: To improve farm income and the standard of living in the community
 Sponsors: Talladega County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical
267. Accelerated Conservation Planning in Training School Community
 Purpose: To improve farm income and the standard of living in the community
 Sponsors: Talladega County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical
274. Accelerated Land Treatment in J.B. and LaFayette Hunting Club
 Purpose: To improve wildlife habitat in the area and manage for maximum production of deer, turkey, and quail.
 Sponsors: Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical
276. Accelerated Land Treatment in Glencoe Community
 Purpose: To bring about improved land use and needed treatment in the community and to improve farm income, to get Glencoe City officials involved in land use planning
 Sponsors: Etowah County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical

277. Accelerated Land Treatment in Wells Creek Watershed
Purpose: To bring about improved land use and treatment, improve farm income, secure a community water system, and improve housing and other community facilities

Sponsors: Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District

Assistance Needed: Technical

278. Accelerated Land Treatment in Osanippa Creek Watershed
Purpose: To bring about improved farm income and needed land use and treatment

Sponsors: Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District

Assistance Needed: Technical

281. Accelerated Soil Survey in Odenville-Branchville Area
Purpose: To obtain a soil survey for use in developing and carrying out a land use plan, zoning ordinances, and subdivision regulations to guide future growth in the area

Sponsors: Odenville and Branchville City Councils and St. Clair County Soil and Water Conservation District

Assistance Needed: Technical

284. Accelerated Wildlife-Recreation Potential Study in Mountain Area of Project Area

Purpose: To determine the potential for water storage, camping areas and vacation homes in the high altitude forest areas of the project area

Sponsors: Coosa Valley RC&D Council

Assistance Needed: Technical

285. Accelerated Wildlife Planning and Application with Hunting Clubs

Purpose: To assist local groups in the development and management of large tracts of land for maximum fish and wildlife development and utilization

Sponsors: Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District

Assistance Needed: Technical

Other Measures

22. Develop Highway 9-Horseshoe Bend Road
Purpose: To reduce mileage driven by residents of Clay County who wish to visit Horseshoe Bend Park
Sponsors: Clay County Commissioners Court
Assistance Needed: Financial
23. Water Storage - Anniston
Purpose: To provide enough water storage facility for the future needs of City of Anniston
Sponsors: Anniston Sewage and Water Board
Assistance Needed: Financial
25. Water Storage - Ashland-Lineville
Purpose: To store sufficient water in Site 2 & 3 in Crooked Creek to provide adequate supply of water for Ashland and Lineville
Sponsors: City Councils of Ashland and Lineville
Assistance Needed: Financial
31. Water System Expansion - Ashland-Lineville
Purpose: Relieve critical water shortage with a system sufficient to allow municipal growth and industrial development
Sponsors: Towns of Ashland and Lineville
Assistance Needed: Financial
32. Water System - Margaret Community
Purpose: To supply water for 226 families with a reserve to allow for community growth
Sponsors: Town Council of Margaret
Assistance Needed: Financial
33. Water System Expansion - Springville Community
Purpose: Provide a water supply and distribution system sufficient to take care of present needs with reserve for future growth
Sponsors: City Council and Industrial Development Board of Springville
Assistance Needed: Financial
35. Water System - Munford
Purpose: Improve present water system and supply water to approximately 100 families
Sponsors: Munford Water Board
Assistance Needed: Financial
36. Water System - Sycamore
Purpose: Provide adequate water supply for Sycamore
Sponsors: Water Board and Town of Sycamore
Assistance Needed: Financial
50. Develop Recreation Area at Horse Pens 40
Purpose: To complete development and advertise to encourage wider use
Sponsors: St. Clair County Soil and Water Conservation District and owners of area
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

53. Sewage System - Ragland
Purpose: To safeguard health of community and pollution of nearby Logan-Martin Lake
Sponsors: City Council of Ragland
Assistance Needed: Financial
54. Sewage System - Lincoln
Purpose: To provide an adequate system for present and projected needs
Sponsors: Town Council of Lincoln
Assistance Needed: Financial
55. Sewage System - Springville
Purpose: To replace and expand present system
Sponsors: City Council and Industrial Development Board of Springville
Assistance Needed: Financial
57. Sewage System - Sycamore
Purpose: To improve health and sanitary conditions
Sponsors: Town of Sycamore
Assistance Needed: Financial
65. Rural Garbage System - Clay County
Purpose: To improve sanitation and health conditions for people of the county and to improve the natural scenic beauty of the area
Sponsors: Clay County Commissioners Court and Clay County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical
78. Develop Recreation Park at Springville
Purpose: Provide needed public recreation facilities to residents
Sponsors: Springville Industrial Development Board
Assistance Needed: Financial
79. Develop Recreation Park at Ashville
Purpose: To provide needed public recreation facilities and encourage economic development
Sponsors: Ashville City Council
Assistance Needed: Financial
81. Develop Recreation Park at Ohatchee
Purpose: To provide needed public recreation facilities and encourage economic development
Sponsors: Ohatchee City Council
Assistance Needed: Financial and Technical
82. Develop Recreation Park at DeArmanville
Purpose: To provide needed public recreation facilities and encourage economic development
Sponsors: Calhoun County Board of Education and DeArmanville School Board
Assistance Needed: Financial
84. Develop Recreation Park at Weaver
Purpose: To provide needed public recreation facilities and encourage economic development
Sponsors: Calhoun County Board of Education and Weaver School Board
Assistance Needed: Financial

96. Develop a Recreation Park at White Plains
Purpose: To provide needed public recreation facilities and encourage economic development
Sponsors: White Plains Civitan Club
Assistance Needed: Financial
117. Shoreline Improvement-Big Wills Creek
Purpose: Shoreline beautification
Sponsors: City of Gadsden and Etowah County Board of Education
Assistance Needed: Financial
121. Light Lincoln Little League Field
Purpose: To install adequate lighting so sports events can be enjoyed more.
Sponsors: Lincoln Civic Action Committee
Assistance Needed: Financial
122. Develop a Recreation Park at Margaret
Purpose: To provide adequate recreation facilities for residents of community
Sponsors: City Council of Margaret
Assistance Needed: Financial
126. Clay County Bridle Trail
Purpose: To provide scenic area for horseback riders
Sponsors: Clay County Soil and Water Conservation District and Commissioners Court
Assistance Needed: Technical
128. Water System Expansion - Heflin
Purpose: To provide an adequate water supply for the residents of Heflin
Sponsors: City of Heflin and Heflin Water and Sewage Board
Assistance Needed: Financial
129. Water Source Reservoir-Boaz-Sardis
Purpose: To provide water supply for residents of Boaz and Sardis
Sponsors: Towns of Boaz and Sardis
Assistance Needed: Financial
136. Sewage System - Ashland
Purpose: Provide an adequate sewage system for people in the community and improve health and sanitary conditions and prevent pollution
Sponsors: Ashland Water and Sewage Board
Assistance Needed: Financial
139. Sewage System - Hokes Bluff
Purpose: Improve health and sanitary conditions and prevent pollution
Sponsors: Hokes Bluff City Council
Assistance Needed: Financial
143. Access Road from Cragford to Wedowee
Purpose: To provide adequate access road from Cragford to the new Wedowee Road at Crooked Creek Dam
Sponsors: Clay County Board of Revenue
Assistance Needed: Financial

148. Mental Health Hospital at Sylacauga
Purpose: To have adequate facilities to treat the mentally ill
Sponsors: Mental Health Facility Development Committee and TAP in Clay and Talladega Counties
Assistance Needed: Financial
149. Veterinarian Hospital - Cherokee County
Purpose: To provide adequate facilities to treat hurt animals in the County
Sponsors: Cherokee County Resource Development Committee
Assistance Needed: Financial
153. Book Mobile - Clay-Randolph
Purpose: Provide adequate library facilities for residents of Clay and Randolph Counties
Sponsors: TAP in Clay and Randolph Counties
Assistance Needed: Financial
154. Industrial Site Development Study for Project Area
Purpose: To take inventory of possible industrial sites of area to be used by local governments in planning for new industries
Sponsors: RC&D Council
Assistance Needed: Financial and Technical
156. Mineral Survey - Cleburne County
Purpose: To inventory mineral resources in county to determine if any has economic uses for the county
Sponsors: Cleburne County RAD Committee
Assistance Needed: Financial and Technical
163. Develop Recreation Park at Cedar Bluff
Purpose: To provide adequate recreation facilities for residents of Cedar Bluff
Sponsors: Cherokee County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Financial and Technical
164. Develop Recreation Park at Bynum
Purpose: Provide recreation facilities for residents of Bynum
Sponsors: Town of Bynum
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
165. Develop Recreation Park at Webster Chapel
Purpose: Provide recreation facilities for residents of Webster Chapel
Sponsors: Webster Chapel Recreation Development Association
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
166. Develop Recreation Park at Jennifer
Purpose: Provide adequate recreation facilities for residents of the Jennifer Community
Sponsors: Munford-Jennifer Recreation Development Committee
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

169. Water System - Sherwood Subdivision
Purpose: Provide water supply for the residents of Sherwood Subdivision
Sponsors: Homeowners in Subdivision
Assistance Needed: Financial
171. Develop Recreation Park at Williams Community
Purpose: Provide adequate recreation area for residents of the Williams Community
Sponsors: Williams Sportsmen's Club
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
172. Water System - Millerville
Purpose: Provide adequate water supply for the residents of the community
Sponsors: Clay County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Financial
173. Water System - Alexandria
Purpose: Provide adequate water for the residents of Alexandria
Sponsors: Town of Alexandria
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
174. Develop Play Area for Sherwood Subdivision
Purpose: Provide and equip play area for children in the subdivision
Sponsors: Subdivision homeowners
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
179. Water System - Ranburne-Macedonia
Purpose: Provide adequate water supply for 170 families and solve existing water problems for 125 families
Sponsors: Town of Ranburne
Assistance Needed: Financial
180. Water System - Four Mile-Bonnie Brook
Purpose: Provide water for 360 families in the community
Sponsors: Calhoun County RD Committee
Assistance Needed: Financial
181. Water System - DeArmanville
Purpose: Provide water for 350 families in the community
Sponsors: Calhoun County RD Committee
Assistance Needed: Financial
182. Water System - North Jacksonville-Alexandria
Purpose: Provide water for 260 families in the North Jacksonville area
Sponsors: Calhoun County RD Committee and Alexandria Water Authority
Assistance Needed: Financial
183. Water System - Ellisville
Purpose: Provide water for 100 families in the Ellisville Community
Sponsors: Cherokee County RC&D Committee
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

185. Develop Recreation Center at Duck Springs
Purpose: Provide needed recreational facilities for people in the community
Sponsors: Etowah County Soil and Water Conservation District and Duck Springs Community Club
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
191. Rural Fire Defense - Chambers County
Purpose: Improve fire protection in rural areas and stimulate interest in woodland resource development work
Sponsors: RC&D Forestry Committee, Chambers Co. Commission, and Alabama Forestry Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
195. Forestry Association - Randolph County
Purpose: To form an organization of local leadership to help accelerate forest resource development work
Sponsors: RC&D Forestry Committee and Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
197. Forestry Association - Cleburne County
Purpose: To form an organization of local leadership to help accelerate forest resource development work
Sponsors: RC&D Forestry Committee and Cleburne County Soil and Water Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
199. Develop Industrial Park - Calhoun County
Purpose: Encourage industrial development and improve job opportunities
Sponsors: RD Committee of Calhoun County
Assistance Needed: Technical
200. Low Income Family Home Improvement
Purpose: Install bathrooms and waste disposal systems in approximately 50 low income homes in vicinity of Wedowee
Sponsors: Randolph County RC&D Committee
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
221. Rural Water Storage on Wells Creek
Purpose: Provide a source of water for rural communities
Sponsors: Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District Chambers County Commission and Chambers County Water Authority
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
222. Rural Water Storage on Osanippa Creek
Purpose: Provide water source for Valley Area of Chambers County
Sponsors: Chambers County Soil and Water Conservation District, Chambers County Commission, and Chambers County Water Authority
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial

223. Municipal and Industrial Water Storage - Wedowee Creek
 Purpose: Provide adequate water supply for future municipal and industrial needs
 Sponsors: Randolph County Water Resource Committee and Town of Wedowee
 Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
225. Water System - Rock Mills
 Purpose: Provide water for approximately 200 families in the Rock Springs Community and along highway to Roanoke
 Sponsors: RC&D Community Facilities Committee
 Assistance Needed: Financial
227. Water System - Fruithurst-Muscadine
 Purpose: Extend the Fruithurst water system and provide water for 100 families in the Muscadine Community
 Sponsors: Fruithurst Water Authority
 Assistance Needed: Financial
229. LaFayette Water Main
 Purpose: Expand and update the LaFayette Water System to allow for normal municipal and industrial growth
 Sponsors: City of LaFayette
 Assistance Needed: Financial
230. Irrigation System - Chandler Mountain
 Purpose: To provide water stored on Chandler Mountain available to local landowners
 Sponsors: St. Clair County Soil and Water Conservation District
 Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
231. Develop Recreation Park in Randolph County
 Purpose: Provide needed public recreation facilities and encourage economic development
 Sponsors: Randolph County Commission and County RD Committee
 Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
233. Develop Recreation Park at Bald Rock
 Purpose: Provide camping areas, restrooms and improve nature trails
 Sponsors: Randolph County Soil and Water Conservation District and Randolph County Commission
 Assistance Needed: Financial
234. Develop Recreation Park at Wadley
 Purpose: To provide recreation facilities for residents of Wadley and to improve present facilities
 Sponsors: Wadley City Council
 Assistance Needed: Financial

243. Office Building - Clay County
Purpose: Provide office spaces for local, state, and federal agencies
Sponsors: Clay County Commission
Assistance Needed: Financial
244. Rescue Squad and Ambulance Service - Randolph County
Purpose: Provide adequate medical and hospital care
Sponsors: Randolph County Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
245. Develop Community Center - Wadley
Purpose: Provide a child day care center, dining facilities and office space for assisting health agencies
Sponsors: Wadley City Council
Assistance Needed: Financial
246. Westminister School
Purpose: Develop new school facilities
Sponsors: Westminister School Board of Directors
Assistance Needed: Technical and Financial
269. Water System- Union
Purpose: To provide adequate water distribution system to the City of Union
Sponsors: Union Water Authority
Assistance Needed: Financial
270. Water System - Riddle Bend
Purpose: Provide adequate water system for residents of Riddle Bend
Sponsors: Riddles Bend Water Works
Assistance Needed: Financial
271. Water System - Big Wills
Purpose: Develop rural water system
Sponsors: Cave Springs Community Club and Duck Springs Community Club
Assistance Needed: Financial
273. Calhoun County Study - County Government
Purpose: To determine the added cost to the county government that results from unplanned and unregulated subdivision developments in unincorporated areas of the county
Sponsors: Calhoun County Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical
275. Area Study of Waterfowl Development
Purpose: To determine the potential for waterfowl habitat development in each county in the project area
Sponsors: RC&D Fish and Wildlife Committee
Assistance Needed: Technical
290. Sewage System - Rockford
Purpose: Provide adequate sewage system for residents of Rockford thus improving health conditions
Sponsors: Town of Rockford
Assistance Needed: Financial

291. Water System - Coosa County
Purpose: To provide water system
for families in the Ray
and Stewartsville
Communities
Sponsors: Coosa County Water
Authority and Coosa
County Soil and Water
Conservation District
Assistance Needed: Technical and
Financial

294. Water System - Daviston-Newsite
Purpose: Install water system to
serve 500 families in
the Daviston-Newsite
Community
Sponsors: Daviston and Newsite
Water Authorities and
Tallapoosa County Soil
and Water Conservation
District
Assistance Needed: Technical and
Financial

296. Telephone Service to Daviston
Purpose: Install telephone system
where county seat and
other cities can be
called without calling
long distance
Sponsors: Town of Daviston
Assistance Needed: Technical

297. Water System - Wedowee
Purpose: Provide an adequate
water supply for the
city of Wedowee
Sponsors: Randolph County Soil
and Water Conservation
District, Wedowee City
Council and Wedowee
Utility Board
Assistance Needed: Technical and
Financial

298. Recreation, Tourism, and
Industrial Study
Purpose: Develop master plan
for recreation,
tourism, and industrial
development within
Randolph County around
Crooked Creek
Reservoir
Sponsors: Randolph County
Commission
Assistance Needed: Technical

301. Water System Extension -
Ashland-Lineville
Purpose: Extension of present
water system at Ashland
and Lineville to
serve the communities
of Barfield and Delta
Sponsors: Town of Lineville
Assistance Needed: Financial

302. Water System - Big Wills
Purpose: Provide adequate
water supply for
future municipal and
industrial needs
Sponsors: Cave Springs
Community Club and
Duck Springs Community
Club
Assistance Needed: Technical
and
Financial

303. Develop Recreation Park at
Roanoke
Purpose: Provide adequate
recreation facilities
for residents of the
community
Sponsors: Commissioners Court
Assistance Needed: Technical and
Financial

